
OAK PARK VOTES
CONFIDENCE IN
ACCUSED JUSTICESuburbs and Townships
in Cook County Elect
Officials.

Citizens of Oak Park gave a vote of confidence yesterday to W. Stevens Lewis, candidate for police magistrate, and elected him by a majority vote over Frank McKee and Arthur J. Kendall, who has held the position for twenty years, received only 306 votes to 2,039 for Lewis.

Shortly before the election, charges were made against Lewis that in his capacity of justice of the peace he had paid attention to a married woman resident of Oak Park. Lewis claimed it was a political frame-up. The matter was given much publicity and went to the state's attorney, but it is said, was suddenly dropped.

Other Officers Chosen.

The other village officers elected in Oak Park were:

Village clerk—H. LEADAMAN.
Village trustee—GEORGE W. PYOTT.
HERBERT S. NELSON and JAMES L. FYSE.
Library directors—EDGAR L. HAMILTON and ANNA MATHIAS.

Election in Evanston.

Seven aldermen and two justices of the peace were elected in Evanston. Thomas S. Roberts, successful alderman candidate in the Fourth ward, defeated David G. Robertson, his opponent, by the small margin of 7 votes. The aldermen elected were:

First ward—SAMUEL TOPP.
Second ward—DANIEL MCCANN.
Third ward—ERNEST GUYTON.
Fourth ward—THOMAS S. ROBERTS.
Fifth ward—MILTON J. CHAMBERLAIN.
Sixth ward—MALCOLM B. STERNBERG.
Seventh ward—WILLIAM J. SCHWARTZ.

Bewyn Names Aldermen.

Six aldermen were elected at the city election held in Bewyn yesterday. Those elected were:

First ward—FRANK MILLER.
Second ward—J. J. JENSEN.
Third ward—WILLIAM H. KIMMEL.
Fourth ward—OSCAR J. HEDSTROM.
Fifth ward—JOHN STEINKE.
Sixth ward—FRANK MILLER.

Glencoe Elects Woman.

A woman was elected to the position of village collector at Glencoe yesterday. She is said to be the first woman elected to this office in the state. Those elected were:

Village trustee—GEORGE OSTERHOLM.
GEORGE L. WALTERS, and ROBERT L. DAVIS.
Village clerk—EDWARD HAUT.
Village collector—MISS CLARA L. LOCHNER.
Village marshal—HERBERT V. RICHARDSON.

Election in River Forest.

The following were elected in the village of River Forest:

Town clerk—ARTHUR S. HATCH.
Trustees—V. A. WHEAT, P. H. SULLIVAN and WILLIAM RIDGWAY.
Directors of village board—EDWARD S. MOLEN and MISS MARY H. HERMAN.
School trustee—JOHN KENNEDY and MISS SHELBY SUTGIF.

Results in Townships.

The winners at the township elections were:

BARBINGTON.
Supervisor—C. P. HAWLEY.
Town clerk—J. E. GILBERT.
Town assessor—J. C. PLAGGE.
Town collector—W. F. CECILIAN.
School trustee—HENRY A. KEMMERER.
Highway commissioner—D. C. GILLY.

BERWYN.
Supervisor—J. J. FAIRBANKS.
Town clerk—FRANK JANDA.
Town assessor—ANTHONY FINE.
Town collector—HENRY GROU.
School trustee—DANIEL BERGMAN and CHARLES KROGGER.
The poll tax was abolished and the hard road proposition carried.

BLOOM.
Supervisor—ELIZABETH McDERMOTT.
Town clerk—WILLIAM A. FREEMAN.
Town assessor—HARRY GREEN.
Town collector—ARTHUR SCHROEDER.
Highway commissioner—FRED SIERKMAN.

BREMEN.
Supervisor—OTTO ZIERHILL.
Town clerk—WILLIAM FUNK.
Town assessor—WILLIAM McGOFF.
Town collector—HERMAN JENSEN.
School trustee—JOHN WILLE.
Justices of the peace—JOHN BERNARD and CHARLES FRED UNGER.

CALUMET.
Supervisor—THOMAS BECKER.
Town clerk—FRANK LOSSMANN.
Town assessor—EMIL J. WANKER.
Highway commissioner—HENRY AULWUM.
Constable—WILLIAM A. LAWRENCE.

CHICAGO.
Supervisor—FRANK W. ASKEWICZ.
Town clerk—FRANK HOUZER.
Town assessor—ALTON HENLEY.
Town collector—TIMOTHY J. HUCKLEY.
Village trustee—(two fill vacancy)—ROBERT DANK.

CLAYTON.
Supervisor—FREDERICK JOSS.
Town clerk—HENRY BUCKMAN.
Town assessor—J. B. BUCHANAN.
Town collector—ALBERT H. DUFFINER.
Highway commissioner—FRANK GIBBS.

LYONS.
Supervisor—GEORGE O. PRATT.
Town clerk—HENRY H. GAUGER.
Town assessor—JAMES A. REDDING.
Town collector—H. B. ELLIOTT.
Highway commissioner—HENRY B. KOLZ.

MAINE.
Supervisor—WILLIAM TAYLOR.
Town clerk—H. H. GUY.
Town assessor—JOHN H. CURTIS.
Town collector—MICHAEL SCHLESSEL.
Highway commissioner—WILLIAM KREMER.

NEW TRIST.
Supervisor—GENTRIDGE M. THURSTON.
Town clerk—WALTER H. HARRADINE.
Town assessor—GEORGE H. HARRADINE.
Town collector—HARRY K. KIRK.
Highway commissioner—ASHLEY F. CLUNCE.

NILES.
Supervisor—DAVID F. WILHELM.
Town clerk—CHARLES F. LANGFELD.
Town assessor—EDWARD STEWART.
Town collector—FERDINAND G. RAU.
Highway commissioner—EDWARD STEWART.

CHICAGO VOTE OF YESTERDAY IN DETAIL

FIRST WARD.				FOURTEENTH WARD.				TWENTY-SIXTH WARD.			
ODDHELEN WINS BY 5,430.				SMITH WINS BY 1,507.				PRETZEL WINS BY 973.			
Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.	
Alm. J. A. Conklin, Dem., 5,430	945	6,375		Alm. J. H. Smith, Dem., 1,507	1,293	2,800		W. H. Postow, Dem., 1,233	1,803	3,036	
W. F. Whitley, Rep., 941	130	1,071		Wm. J. H. Schulz, Rep., 1,293	1,616	2,909		Alm. G. Pretzel, Rep., 1,438	2,546	3,984	
P. M. Gels, Soc., 95	19	114		H. W. Harris, Soc., 674	283	957		Carl B. Thompson, Soc., 1,105	2,180	3,285	
SECOND WARD.				FIFTEENTH WARD.				TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD.			
JACKSON WINS BY 631.				OLSEN WINS BY 284.				WATSON WINS BY 5,627.			
Chas. Kuehn, Dem., 1,212	1,614	2,826		Oscar H. Olson, Rep., 1,977	1,764	3,741		J. L. Doherty, Rep., 1,233	281	1,514	
Robt. B. Jackson, Rep., 1,217	2,765	3,982		C. L. Wroblewski, D., 1,654	510	2,164		O. L. Watson, Rep., 1,107	4,520	5,627	
Arthur F. Hahn, Soc., 540	84	624		W. K. Rodriguez, Soc., 1,990	1,470	3,460		Carl B. Thompson, Soc., 1,105	2,180	3,285	
THIRD WARD.				SIXTEENTH WARD.				TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD.			
SCHWARTZ WINS BY 5,276.				PIOTROWSKI WINS BY 3,582.				ADAMOWSKI WINS BY 3,190.			
Alm. U. S. Schwartz, D., 5,276	3,325	8,601		J. A. Piotrowski, Dem., 3,582	1,019	4,601		Alm. Adamowski, Dem., 3,190	1,810	5,000	
Felix A. Norden, Rep., 3,078	3,367	6,445		Peter Piotrowski, Rep., 441	92	533		Adolph A. G. Meyer, Rep., 1,838	310	2,148	
FOURTH WARD.				SEVENTEENTH WARD.				TWENTY-NINTH WARD.			
RICHEST WINS BY 4,306.				WALKOWIAK WINS BY 645.				BYRNE WINS BY 1,099.			
Alm. A. A. Richest, D., 4,306	1,828	6,134		Alm. Walkowiak, Dem., 645	969	1,614		Alm. T. F. Byrne, Dem., 1,099	2,928	4,027	
Adolph Fetzke, Soc., 540	85	625		Alm. E. A. Walker, Rep., 1,237	4,618	5,855		Richard Farrell, Rep., 1,234	830	2,064	
FIFTH WARD.				EIGHTEENTH WARD.				THIRTIETH WARD.			
BULCANY WINS BY 2,349.				KAVANAGH WINS BY 1,496.				O'TOOLE WINS BY 1,429.			
Robert J. Bulcany, Rep., 2,349	5,446	7,795		M. F. Kavanagh, Dem., 1,496	1,940	3,436		Alm. O'Toole, Dem., 1,429	1,008	2,437	
John F. Norton, Rep., 2,353	934	3,287		J. J. Gorman, Dem., 1,412	1,902	3,314		Otto H. Techner, Rep., 1,445	880	2,325	
J. G. Wellman, Soc., 665	130	795		Marion Wiley, Soc., 467	15	482		Aaron Henry, Soc., 315	60	375	
SIXTH WARD.				NINETEENTH WARD.				THIRTY-FIRST WARD.			
NANCE WINS BY 5,455.				[No contest.]				MORAN WINS BY 5,455.			
Alm. W. O. Nance, Rep., 5,455	1,908	7,363		TWENTIETH WARD.				THIRTY-SECOND WARD.			
Lee B. Shale, Soc., 445	135	580		FRANZI WINS BY 3,306.				LYLE WINS BY 4,195.			
SEVENTH WARD.				TWENTY-FIRST WARD.				ANDERSON WINS BY 5,398.			
GUERNEY WINS BY 6,191.				WALKER WINS BY 2,881.				THIRTY-THIRD WARD.			
Geo. B. McCabe, Dem., 1,370	405	1,775		Alm. J. B. Walker, Rep., 2,881	1,158	4,039		TOMAN WINS BY 6,982.			
O. B. Hillstrom, Rep., 2,778	7,904	10,682		Alm. Joseph Richter, Rep., 440	135	575		Alm. John Toman, Rep., 6,982	2,713	9,695	
Clarence W. Shaw, Soc., 670	760	1,430		E. H. Williams, Soc., 611	91	702		John J. Mercurio, Rep., 1,646	545	2,191	
EIGHTH WARD.				TWENTY-SECOND WARD.				THIRTY-FOURTH WARD.			
FURMAN WINS BY 1,596.				BAULIER WINS BY 927.				TOMAN WINS BY 6,982.			
M. S. Furman, Dem., 1,596	2,351	3,947		Alm. J. B. Baulier, Dem., 927	1,158	2,085		Alm. John Toman, Rep., 6,982	2,713	9,695	
Alm. E. M. Cross, Rep., 3,337	1,780	5,117		H. C. Jacobsen, Rep., 452	185	637		John A. Ureia, Soc., 1,210	682	1,892	
Geo. W. Kohler, Soc., 616	173	789		Wm. Hendon, Dem., 1,427	394	1,821		Chas. A. Kalk, Soc., 2,116	4	2,120	
NINTH WARD.				TWENTY-THIRD WARD.				THIRTY-FIFTH WARD.			
GOTYER WINS BY 664.				STEFFEN WINS BY 4,435.				LYNCH WINS BY 7,800.			
S. W. Gotyer, Dem., 1,441	1,600	3,041		Alm. W. R. Steffen, Rep., 4,435	1,902	6,337		Alm. T. J. Lynch, Dem., 7,800	3,008	10,808	
O. B. Hillstrom, Rep., 2,778	7,904	10,682		Chas. Kramble, Soc., 1,998	493	2,491		Alm. T. J. Lynch, Dem., 7,800	3,008	10,808	
Zephira Papi, Soc., 1,130	1,397	2,527		TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.				ELMWOOD PARK ANNEXATION.			
TENTH WARD.				HADERLIN WINS BY 494.				[No contest.]			
MCCOY WINS BY 2,738.				HADERLIN WINS BY 494.				[No contest.]			
Alm. J. McCoy, Dem., 2,738	1,440	4,178		Alm. J. Haderlin, Dem., 494	1,381	2,875		[No contest.]			
John C. Kelly, Rep., 971	500	1,471		Alm. J. Haderlin, Dem., 494	1,381	2,875		[No contest.]			
Stefan Gills, Soc., 458	163	621		Alex. J. Reed, Rep., 1,443	1,715	3,158		[No contest.]			
ELEVENTH WARD.				TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.				[No contest.]			
KREUDER WINS BY 918.				LINK WINS BY 4,071.				[No contest.]			
Alm. E. Kreuder, D., 918	5,481	6,399		Joseph Hopp, Dem., 1,103	1,283	2,386		[No contest.]			
John C. Kruse, Rep., 1,867	799	2,666		Alm. F. J. Link, Rep., 1,276	2,481	3,757		[No contest.]			
William Van Rosten, Soc., 684	165	849		G. E. Collins, Soc., 1,094	273	1,367		[No contest.]			
TWELFTH WARD.				[No contest.]				[No contest.]			
NOVAK WINS BY 4,144.				[No contest.]				[No contest.]			
Alm. J. L. Novak, Dem., 4,144	1,961	6,105		[No contest.]				[No contest.]			
Wm. F. Holden, Rep., 1,838	583	2,421		[No contest.]				[No contest.]			
C. H. Bernack, Soc., 1,005	385	1,390		[No contest.]				[No contest.]			
THIRTEENTH WARD.				[No contest.]				[No contest.]			
HORNE WINS BY 5,050.				[No contest.]				[No contest.]			
Alm. J. G. Horne, Dem., 5,050	2,442	7,492		[No contest.]				[No contest.]			
Wm. F. Kramer, Rep., 3,245	1,025	4,270		[No contest.]				[No contest.]			
Chas. H. Hall, Soc., 908	283	1,191		[No contest.]				[No contest.]			

School trustee—AUGUST F. POEHLHANN.
Village commissioner—JOHN R. REUSCH.
A proposition for hard roads was defeated.

NORTHFIELD.
Supervisor—WILLIAM A. BERNHARDT.
Town clerk—ANDREW TRUBEL.
Town assessor—WILLIAM R. LANDWEHR.
Town collector—JOHN L. LAVER.
School trustee—JOSEPH STOLL.
Highway commissioner—FRANK APPLE.

YARD.
Hard road proposition carried.
Supervisor—JAMES GILES.
Town clerk—EDWIN D. SMITH.
Town assessor—FRANK J. PHILLIPS.
Highway commissioner—HENRY DRYER.

OAK PARK.
Supervisor—GEORGE WALKER.
Town clerk—J. J. O'CONNELL.
Town assessor—JOHN McCOFF.
Town collector—ALFRED PATT.
School trustee—OSWALD J. ARNOLD.
Highway commissioner—DANIEL SULLIVAN.

ORLAND.
Supervisor—J. C. KIPP.
Town clerk—R. P. SIPP.
Town assessor—MARTIN SMITH.
Town collector—ADAM SCHILLING and CHARLES BRICKSON got with 219 votes.
School trustee—C. P. PAUL.
Highway commissioner—ADAM KRECH.
The township was voted dry by a vote of 219 to 207.

PALATINE.
Supervisor—A. W. FAIRBANKS.
Town clerk—HARRY H. SCHOPPE.
Town assessor—J. P. DANIELSON.
Town collector—HENRY GROU.
School trustee—DANIEL BERGMAN and CHARLES KROGGER.
The poll tax was abolished and the hard road proposition carried.

PALOS.
Supervisor—PETER LOCAS.
Town clerk—J. J. O'CONNELL.
Town assessor—JOHN McCOFF.
Town collector—ALFRED PATT.
School trustee—OSWALD J. ARNOLD.
Highway commissioner—DANIEL SULLIVAN.

PROVIDO.
Supervisor—JOHN G. CAMSON.
Town clerk—FRED SAMUELS JR.
Town assessor—OTTO GORKE JR.
Town collector—ALFRED PATT.
School trustee—HENRY DINSE.
Justices of the peace—FRANK M. ELY and Brookfield.

RICE.

FIGHT OPENS ON OVERMAN BILL IN THE SENATE

Too Much Power, Says Cummins, Leading Attack on Measure.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., April 2.—[Special.]—Debate on the Overman bill granting the president authority to reorganize government departments and transfer official functions in order to increase war efficiency began in the senate today with the prospect that discussion would be prolonged for a week or more.

Senator Overman, declaring that the measure had been much misunderstood and that some senators were much too apprehensive about it, said the president as commander in chief of the army and navy directed by congress to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion had come to congress and asked for the authority proposed in order that he might be better able to carry on the war.

"Everybody has been making criticisms about red tape in government departments," Senator Overman said. "The president wishes to cut it. Let us give him the authority with which to cut it. That is what this bill does and all it does."

Opposed as Too Broad.

After the North Carolina senator had outlined the measure and made a patriotic plea for its enactment, Senator Cummins, of Iowa, and others voiced the criticism that the measure was broader than was necessary and that it gave the president power to interfere with the interstate commerce commission and other business departments of government for the period of the war in his discretion.

"For instance," Senator Cummins said, "under this bill the president can transfer all the powers and functions of the interstate commerce commission or the federal reserve board or the federal trade commission or the federal loan board to any officer of the government or to any department of the government or to some committee created under the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense."

Ready if Necessary.

"There is only one answer to that question," Senator Cummins replied. "If it is necessary to save the union I would be willing to abolish any agency of the government. But it is for me, as a senator, to determine whether it is necessary to save the union that the president be granted the power to transfer the functions of any of these bureaus, independent of their character, to another officer of the government."

"When I am convinced that it is necessary to save the union that this sort of power shall be given to the president I am willing to give it. But I believe that it is not only not necessary to grant such power, but that if granted it would be an influential step toward destroying the union."

"The senator has answered the question as I answered his, with one exception," Senator Overman said. "He would do it in order to save the union. He would do it to fight a successful war, but he must exercise his own judgment here and say, 'I distrust my commander in chief. I have no confidence in his judgment. I am afraid he will do so and so.'"

His Intentions Good.

"I hope the senator from North Carolina," Senator Cummins said, "will not press me too closely and too far with regard to my trust or confidence in the president of the United States. I have the utmost confidence in his good intentions, but I answer by saying that I would not grant this power unless I was convinced that it is necessary, to any man, whether this president or any other president, whether of my party or any other party."

Limited After War.

Jones of Washington asked whether there is a provision stipulating that the measure shall remain in force for a year after the war. The judiciary committee, the North Carolina senator replied, insisted on some limitation, and the twelve months period was agreed to. Friends of the bill, he said, are not insisting that the provision remain in the measure.

Two Stephen Rubeyes; This One Not the 'Captain'

There are two Stephen Rubeyes. The Stephen Rubey who went to Camp Grant day before yesterday to report for army duty was not the Stephen Rubey—the "Capt." Stephen Rubey—who has been in much trouble in recent months.

Friends of Stephen Rubey, 2938 Keeley street, ask that the world know this. This Stephen has been an employee of the Brunswick-Balke-Clender company for eight years. Despite the fact that he has an old blind father to look after he felt in duty bound to try to enlist and die.

Only after he was turned down as a volunteer was he finally taken under the draft, his friends say. The other Stephen Rubey still faces charges of impersonating an officer, but not this one. He's a real soldier.

LEADS IN WISCONSIN

Loyalist Candidate for U. S. Senate Reported to Have Carried State, Defeating Democrat and Socialist Rivals.



Irvine L. Lenroot
PHOTO BY STEIN FROM BULLOCK

YOUNG RADICALS CALL CONVENTION FOR 'DEMOCRACY'

Opposition to War Service Featured in Meeting Plans.

New York, April 2.—[Special.]—Eleven from all sections of the country which have persistently engaged in pacifist propaganda and in opposing compulsory military service will convene somewhere near this city May 4 and 5 in the most ambitious conference of radicals since the Emergency Peace federation met here last year and formed as a permanent body the People's Council of America.

The probable place of meeting will be Belleport, L. I. The announced object is to form a permanent organization to take part in political, industrial, and educational affairs.

Object Set Forth.

In the pursuit of these objects "the Young Democracy," as the group has christened itself, will put candidates for local offices in the field where no Socialist or Nonpartisan league nominee is presented; will fight compulsory military service; and demand full recognition of the "conscientious objector," and, finally, will wage a campaign for the maintenance of labor standards in war times and for the control of colleges by faculty and students, rather than by trustees.

Many of the delegates have been in federal courts because of their activities. The prime movers for the convention appear to be Charles Francis Phillips, formerly Columbia student, who was recently expelled from Camp Upton because of his conviction for felony in opposing the draft; Lella Faye Secor, Rebecca Shelly, and Eleanor Wilson Parker, Phillips' wife. Miss Parker—she retained her maiden name when she married Phillips—was acquitted of a charge similar to the one which sent her husband and Owen Cattell, son of Prof. J. McKen Cattell, to prison for short terms.

Appeal to Young.

At least six of the sixteen signers of the proclamation to assemble have registered as "conscientious objectors." One who has been convicted of refusing to register is Donald Stephens of Arden. He is on bail.

The letterheads of "the Young Democracy" bear the information that

The Rapid Growth of This Bank
is based on co-operation and
Strength Safety Service
Savings deposits made on or before April 10th draw 3% interest from the 1st
Fort Dearborn Trust and Savings Bank
Monroe & Clark Streets
3% ON SAVINGS

LENROOT LEADS IN WISCONSIN; VOTE IS CLOSE

Milwaukee and Soldier Ballots May Decide; Berger Third.

(Continued from first page.)

of Lake Michigan and out through the center of the state, practically complete. The "high grass" has not reported in any quantity that means much in tabulations. For instance, the first report from Ashland county was not received until nearly 12 o'clock. Nothing from Superior, Mr. Lenroot's home city, has been reported.

Davies Folks Talk "Contest."

At 10 o'clock the Democratic headquarters that has been conducting the Davies campaign would have been willing to have conceded a Lenroot victory by from 10,000 up. Late tonight the Davies people began talking of a contest in the United States senate.

One big factor was the soldier vote. This was cast today for the first time under the new law passed at the special session of the legislature that Gov. Philipp called. Under its terms the men in the camps—Camp Grant, Camp Custer, and two of the camps in the Carolinas—who belong to the national army, voted today on the national ballot. One thousand of these men went out from Wisconsin only Monday to Custer and Grant. The rest of them were in the first draft.

The Wisconsin national guard division now in France was deprived from voting through the order of the war department.

Wets Fought Republican.

Messages from the state of Wisconsin, have taken this soldier vote today. With the finish between Lenroot and Davies as close as it seems to be at this minute the soldier vote may be determinative. This soldier vote, according to the new state law, will be returned not later than Friday at Madison.

Another big item sticks out at 12 o'clock, and that is that the wet interests want the limit to defeat Lenroot and elect Davies. This explains largely the difference of 7,000 votes in precincts reported in Milwaukee, as between Hoan and Berger. Davies, the president's choice, is running horse and horse with Victor Berger, in Milwaukee, where the Socialist mayor may get a reflection by what might be termed a "reasonable" majority, at a time when the loyal issue has been raised directly against him.

Lenroot, in the house of representatives, voted for the submission of the federal prohibition amendment to the constitution. His "murder" was attempted today in every stronghold where the wet interests could deliver the goods. A better line on this angle

will develop as the complete returns can be computed and checked up.

The strength of Davies in the northern and western part of the state came as a surprise to the Lenroot managers. In the northwest the plea "Wilson wants Davies" cut into the normal Lenroot strength.

Result of Liquor Fights.

In the battle between the wet and dry forces the drys appear to have gained some headway in territory gained. Places which were wet and remain so include: Oconomowoc, Salem, Elkhorn, Shorewood, Mineral Point, Fort Atkinson, Onalaska, Janesville, Lake Geneva, Ripon, Bloomer, Fox Lake (town and village), Princeton, Green Bay.

Dry places not changing include: Clinton, Stanley, El Roy, New Lisbon (town and village), Whitewater, Town of Oakshoek, and Madison.

Former wet places which voted dry include: Superior, Ashland, Beloit, Neokosa, Randolph, Amherst, Weyauwega.

Dry places voting wet include: Somers, Lake Mills, Burnett.

1,099 Vote at Camp Grant.

Rockford, Ill., April 2.—A total of 1,099 votes were cast today by Wisconsin soldiers at Camp Grant. Seven polling places were provided in the camp for the voters. The votes were sealed and forwarded to Madison, Wis., where they will be opened and counted.

937 Ballots at Custer.

Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., April 2.—Of the more than 2,100 Wisconsin soldiers here eligible to vote, only 937 took advantage of the opportunity to cast their ballots in the Wisconsin senatorial election, according to announcement tonight. The special election board of four members who supervised the voting here left tonight for Wisconsin.

Camp Greene Vote Light.

Charlotte, N. C., April 2.—Only a light vote was cast today by the 1,300 Wisconsin soldiers at Camp Greene.

5 DEAD, 20 HURT, IN QUEBEC RIOT AGAINST DRAFT

Quebec, April 2.—An official list issued by the authorities today placed the casualties in the anti-conscription rioting here last night and early today at five civilians dead, fifteen wounded, and five soldiers wounded. It is believed others were wounded and were treated privately. The body of an unidentified man was found riddled by machine gun fire behind a fence near Jacques Cartier square today. The coroner announced he would hold an inquest into the deaths tomorrow.

Letters signed "The Association of Liberty" were received by a number of merchants today warning them their stores were in the danger zone and instructing them to take their goods from their windows—indicating possible further trouble, the authorities suggested.

For lay low over Quebec today and, fearing the operations of snipers, the military authorities posted proclamations warning the people of their liability if they attend illegal gatherings.

Twelve Airplanes Lost Each Day, February Record

LONDON, March 20.—[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]—How necessary and rapid building of airplanes is can be gathered from the official reports of losses on all battle fronts during February. These totaled 361, of which 268 fell on the western front, 85 in Italy, 3 in Palestine, 3 in Macedonia, and one in Mesopotamia.

NEW YORK CITY FOOD WASTERS FACE \$50 FINES

New York, April 2.—An ordinance forbidding food waste by persons, firms, or corporations was enacted by the board of aldermen today and a punishment of a fine not to exceed \$50 or imprisonment of not more than ten days was fixed for violators of the new law.

"Willful waste at any time is sinful and at a time like this it is criminal," Alfred H. Smith, president of the board, said in urging adoption of the ordinance.

Notwithstanding the appeal, placarded throughout the city, that 'food will win the war,' there is undoubtedly a waste of foodstuffs going on for which there can be no excuse, and a duty is imposed on the head of every household to see to it personally that no food is wasted."

WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE.

The Westinghouse Air Brake company has posted a notice at its Swissvale and Wilmering plants that an increase of 13% per cent has been given the employees.

Taking care of the young men; 4th floor



Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

YOUNG men can usually take care of themselves; in clothes, however, they want somebody who will do it for them; right.

We're doing it on our 4th floor. The new military innovations, the smart new models, colorings, fabrics; the handsome gabardines, rich broadcloth flannels, new soft tweeds, the serviceable worsteds; all here, all good.

\$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$50, \$60

Many new ideas in spring overcoats; 6th floor

MOTOR coats, military overcoats, box and Chesterfield models. Fabrics from foreign and domestic looms; a wonderful array of the choicest things. Burberrys, too.

\$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$50, \$60

Come and see the new ideas in Hart Schaffner & Marx special clothes

MORE perfect than ever; smarter styles; the best of all-wool fabrics, the highest class tailoring; the supreme clothes values of the season; here,

\$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$60

Maurice L Rothschild

Money cheerfully refunded Good clothes; nothing else Chicago Southwest corner Jackson and State Minneapolis St. Paul

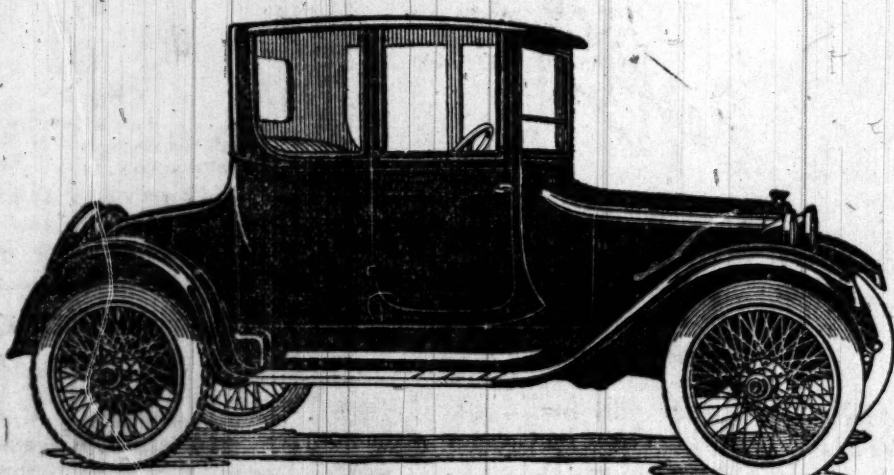
DODGE BROTHERS CLOSED CAR

Its popularity is due to light weight and economy of operation, combined with uncommon beauty and luxury.

It will pay you to visit us and examine this car.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low. The tire mileage is unusually high.

Coupe or Sedan, \$1350; Winter Touring Car or Roadster, \$1050
Touring Car, Roadster or Commercial Car, \$885
(All prices f. o. b. Detroit)



DASHIELL MOTOR CO.

2412 Michigan Ave.

Calumet 7300

Bell System

Telephone subscribers who expect to change their residence or business locations this Spring should give us at least

Thirty Days' Notice

of moves between April 15th and May 15th. This will facilitate their telephone move orders.

Call Commercial Department

Official 100

(Free of Charge)



Chicago Telephone Company

DEMANDS SHIP NOT EXCUSES SPEED UP OR

Chairman Hurley Builders Why May Output Fell Behind

Washington, D. C., April 2.—Shipbuilders were called tonight to explain why their output fell behind schedule.

Chairman Hurley of the Board and General Manager of the Emergency Fleet corporation graphed the management of shipyards in the United States say were "keenly disappointed"

square delivered and placing responsibility of turning out ships on the men in control of operations.

"Keynote of present situation—management—leadership," Hurley said. "Money, material, have been supplied without the nation. The American people, not excuses."

Suggestions Requested

Suggestions were requested from shipbuilders who wanted to know the fault lay with the Emergency Fleet corporation. The management asked if their forces were doing any work and if it was planned to run a night shift.

"Please don't overestimate," Hurley urged, after asking for facts during April. It was a March estimate of 197,075 tons the March estimate of the promises builders, who delivered only tons.

In discussing the telegram Hurley said it was his intention to find out exactly where the fault lay.

Facts Are Sought.

"Perhaps it may lie with relatives of the fleet corporation, cooperating with the builders."

"If so, we want to know promise to correct it. If their shortage of material, we want to see we can take it up with industries board and prevent it from happening again. We want the management to examine carefully to eliminate inefficiency or lost motion."

"Every man engaged in shipbuilding ought to keep in mind the working to back up the building, and that it is up to a builder and shipworker to see boys who are giving their all."

Telegram Is Pointed.

Chairman Hurley's telegram to shipbuilders, in part, follows:

"We are deeply disappointed amount of tonnage delivered by shipbuilders during March. The Emergency Fleet corporation only twenty-one steel vessels, totaling 166,700 tons, were delivered that month, and our minimum estimate was for 197,075 tons. If this reduction from our estimate should have had an increase in the tonnage delivered, the estimate was made on promises builders. Thirty steel ships launched, with a total tonnage of 213,586. Eleven wooden ships launched, amounting to 40,000 tons."

"We are particularly eager and your organization should a special effort in April. We should keep us up to date concerning all causes encountered in building ship this month daily, by wire if we want April to break all records."

Workers Held Responsible.

"We will welcome any suggestion which you wish to make, and opinion the fleet lies with the Emergency Fleet corporation, don't advise us. What tonnage expect to produce during April? How many ships? How many will you lay? How many ship launch? Please don't overestimate. We are holding you personally responsible for the successful

CAR

Announcement

No bet which has given throughout the

And same part

Many reg colorings offer a

Hartford 9x12

Hartford 8x10

While offer this utmost satisfaction

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DEMANDS SHIPS, NOT EXCUSES, IN SPEED UP ORDER

Chairman Hurley Asks
Builders Why March
Output Fell Behind.

Washington, D. C., April 2.—American shipbuilders were called on today to explain why their output for March fell behind schedule.

Chairman Hurley of the shipping board and General Manager Fies of the Emergency Fleet corporation telegraphed the managements of all the shipyards in the United States saying they were "keenly disappointed" in the March output and placing the responsibility of turning out ships squarely on the men in control of actual operations.

"Keynote of present situation is management—leadership," the telegram said. "Money, material, and men have been supplied without stint by the nation. The American people want ships, not excuses."

Suggestions Requested.

Suggestions were requested and the officials said they wanted to know if the shipbuilders had any suggestions for improvement. The managers were asked if their forces were doing a full day's work and if it was planned to run a night shift.

"Please don't overestimate," the telegram urged, after asking for the progress during April. It was said that the March estimate of 197,075 tons had been made on the promises of shipbuilders, who delivered only 166,700 tons.

In discussing the telegram the chairman said it was his intention to find out exactly where the fault lay.

Facts Are Sought.

"Perhaps it may lie with representatives of the fleet corporation, who are cooperating with the builders," he said. "If so, we want to know it and promise to correct it. If there is any shortage of material, we want to know it so we can take it up with the war industries board and prevent it happening again. We want the managements to examine carefully to eliminate any inefficiency or lost motion."

"Every man engaged in building ships ought to keep in mind that he is working to back up the boys over there, and that it is up to the shipbuilder and shipworker to feed those boys who are giving their all in this war."

Telegram Is Pointed.

Chairman Hurley's telegram to the shipbuilders, in part, follows:

"We are keenly disappointed in the amount of tonnage delivered by American shipyards during March and the slow progress made in many yards. Only twenty-one steel vessels, aggregating 166,700 tons, were delivered during that month, and our minimum estimate was for 197,075 tons. Instead of the reduction from our estimate we should have had an increase. This estimate was made on promises of shipbuilders. Thirty steel ships were launched with a total tonnage of 213,586. Eleven wooden ships were launched, amounting to 40,000 tons. "We are particularly eager that you and your organization should put forth a special effort in April. We are eager that you should keep us fully informed concerning all causes of delay encountered in building ships during the month daily, by wire if necessary. We want April to break all records."

Workers Held Responsible.

"We will welcome any suggestions which you wish to make, and if in your opinion the fault lies with the Emergency Fleet corporation, don't hesitate to advise us. What tonnage do you expect to produce during April in the way of finished ships? How many keels will you lay? How many ships will you launch? Please don't overestimate. We are eager to get actual facts, so that our program may be carried out. "We are holding you personally responsible for the successful management of your property. If you fail to maintain your schedule of production, which schedule the country is expecting you to meet, and which we must have you meet in order to win this war, the country will charge you and us with not doing our part. "Our country is holding every foreman and every workman in the shipyards, and especially every shipyard owner, stockholder, and manager, as well as every officer and employee of the Emergency Fleet corporation responsible for the work of building ships. They are needed badly, and the American people want ships, not excuses."

"SKIRT"

Jackie Who Will Appear in
Feminine Role in Benefit Musical Comedy.



J. E. Riegler

"Leave It to the Sailor Boy" is the title of a musical comedy to be given by the jacks at the Great Lakes Naval Training station on the afternoon and evening of May 4. The receipts will go toward helping dependent children, wives, and mothers of sailors, who are wounded or die in the war.

One of the jacks who will appear in a feminine part is J. E. Riegler.

More than 200 others have been given places in the cast, including plenty of "girls." The musical comedy was written by Chaplain Moore, U. S. N., with music and lyrics by James O'Keefe, U. S. N. The director of music is H. Gould, U. S. N.

ment of your property. If you fail to maintain your schedule of production, which schedule the country is expecting you to meet, and which we must have you meet in order to win this war, the country will charge you and us with not doing our part. "Our country is holding every foreman and every workman in the shipyards, and especially every shipyard owner, stockholder, and manager, as well as every officer and employee of the Emergency Fleet corporation responsible for the work of building ships. They are needed badly, and the American people want ships, not excuses."

Activities in Yards.

Contracts made recently by the fleet corporation include one for the purchase of 100 street cars from the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company to provide transportation for employees of the Hog Island yard. The fleet corporation will provide an extension of the car line from Third street in South Philadelphia to Penrose Ferry bridge. Two ocean going steel tugs, costing \$300,000 each, will be built by the Bayless Shipyard, Inc., of Port Jefferson, L. I., which will deliver the vessels within nine and ten months respectively.

The Beaumont Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company of Beaumont, Tex., has been awarded the building of a wooden marine overhead railway, a basin, and piers, to facilitate construction work at Beaumont.

Ten triple expansion marine engines will be built by the O'Neil Iron works of Buffalo, for \$100,000 each.

MRS. EISENBRAND TRIED TODAY.

Mrs. Davis Eisenbrand, 42 years old, Hubbard Woods, will go to trial today before Judge John P. McGorty in the Criminal court for the murder of her husband, George Eisenbrand, last September. She shot him four times after a quarrel in his office in the Rembrandt building.

CABLE EXPOSES WOOL FIRM AS 'PURE GERMAN'

Intercepted Message to
Bernstorff Read in
U. S. Inquiry.

New York, April 2.—A cable message from the German foreign office at Berlin addressed to Count von Bernstorff, former ambassador to the United States, referring to the Forstmann-Huffman company, Passaic, N. J., woolen manufacturers, as a "pure German firm," was read into the record when the U. S. A. since this pure German firm, as is well known on your side, undertook last year the wool supply for Germany, and, therefore, claims it has been especially badly treated by England. It is most respectfully recommended to Your Excellency, should there be no reasons to the contrary, to arrange for the greatest possible consideration for this firm in the later distribution of the shipments to consumers which are now in prospect.

In May \$100,000 worth of athletic supplies, 200,000 testaments, and thousands of other books will go forward. Passaic, New Jersey, in connection with shipment of coal tar dyes to the U. S. A., since this pure German firm, as is well known on your side, undertook last year the wool supply for Germany, and, therefore, claims it has been especially badly treated by England. It is most respectfully recommended to Your Excellency, should there be no reasons to the contrary, to arrange for the greatest possible consideration for this firm in the later distribution of the shipments to consumers which are now in prospect.

Paid for Deutschland.

Not only did American dollars pay for the dyes but they were paid for by the German submarine merchantman Deutschland but the profit enacted was enough to pay for the cost of the boat, according to the testimony of Lieut. Col. Herman A. Metz, former controller of New York City, who was a witness today.

Col. Metz was, before the entry of America into the war, a member of a firm doing a large business in dyes, stuffs and chemicals.

"We paid three times the value of the dyes shipped," Col. Metz said, "which paid for the ship and cargo."

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5,000,000 "POPS"

Y. M. C. A. Sends Big Shipment
of Goodies to "Boys Over
There."

NEW YORK, April 2.—Five million bottles of "pop" will be sent overseas this month to the American soldiers in France. It was announced here today by the Young Men's Christian association. The soda water will be part of a shipment which will include 5,000,000 sheets of note paper and 5,000,000 envelopes, 2,000,000 pounds each of sugar and flour, purchased through Federal Food Administrator Hoover, 2,500,000 packages of chewing gum, 200 moving picture machines, 100 talking machines, 2,500 phonograph records, and coffee, crackers, condensed milk, shaving sticks, and tooth paste.

In May \$100,000 worth of athletic supplies, 200,000 testaments, and thousands of other books will go forward.

Passaic, New Jersey, in connection with shipment of coal tar dyes to the U. S. A., since this pure German firm, as is well known on your side, undertook last year the wool supply for Germany, and, therefore, claims it has been especially badly treated by England. It is most respectfully recommended to Your Excellency, should there be no reasons to the contrary, to arrange for the greatest possible consideration for this firm in the later distribution of the shipments to consumers which are now in prospect.

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The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

PRINTED AT SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 3, 1908, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1918.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

LABOR IN WARTIME.

It is a great pity the labor treaty formulated by Mr. Taft and Mr. Walsh for the influential commission representing organized labor and employers was not made a year ago. We have had a year of strikes and retardation of war industry, a part of which might have been avoided by an agreement so far and wise. The government has tried to meet the labor difficulties in a spirit of liberality and justice, but it has worked piecemeal, without evolving any broad policy upon which a strong general appeal might have been made.

Mr. Taft, Mr. Walsh, and the labor commission have now given us such a policy, and we hope the government and the press will make use of it at once in an energetic appeal to labor and to employers to meet on this firm ground in patriotic cooperation.

We do not expect this labor treaty to obviate strikes altogether. But if it has strong backing in the form of a patriotic appeal to labor and a well defined public opinion, the tendency will be to discourage strikes in most cases and toward a better feeling in labor circles generally. There will be no head and narrow minded leaders who from time to time will try to profit by taking advantage of urgent need in war work to force concessions without mediation. But we have hope that the general tendency of labor will be toward peace and cooperation while the war lasts. The ablest leaders of organized labor fully realize labor's interest in winning the war against Germany and have given the war unhesitating and eloquent support. By so doing they have not only served their country but the cause of organized labor. It is hoped the new labor treaty will increase their influence.

Of late years American labor has become infiltrated with socialistic propaganda, seed finding especially favorable soil in the later immigration, which came largely from regions of Europe where the many individualism and love of liberty which characterized American life and ideals had never been developed. These newcomers did not know what the American system aimed at and did not care. They found here economic injustices as well as economic betterment, but they had no notion of seeking the American way out, not knowing what the American way is, and receiving little instruction.

When war came it found a part of American labor infected with the belief that all capitalism means unjust exploitation of the worker, that wars are devised by capital in order to protect its profits or support its enterprises, that employers would take advantage of war needs to pile up inordinate profits, while labor would be left to bear the burden of high cost, overwork, and increased taxation. We cannot hope to counteract this propaganda in a day. But we can and ought, for the sake of the war, the nation, and the wage earner generally, to meet the specific doubts he cherishes. Inordinate profits should not be permitted in any war industry. Wages should bear a direct relation to a proper standard of living and should be increased on that principle with the rise in the prices of necessities. The health and safety of the worker should be carefully conserved. Finally the principle of collective bargaining and all legitimate means of protecting the interests of the worker through organization should be recognized and wholeheartedly favored.

The Taft-Walsh agreement is a long step in the right direction. It preserves what labor has won and provides for a just basis on which labor and capital can cooperate for what, despite the charges of the dialyist socialist, is their common and aim in this war, the protection of their common country and the defense of democratic government throughout the world.

In England labor and capital are on better terms than ever before. In America our hope is that a similar coming together will be one of the results of our united effort against Prussian tyranny. In the midst of this effort we ought to learn to know one another better, to see the other man's case more clearly and fairly, to get new and larger conceptions of our interdependence and pledge a deeper loyalty to American democracy. Out of this effort will come a happier, stronger, more truly prosperous America, an America which shall contain no poison of oppression and debasing poverty, an America in which the doors of opportunity will always be open wide to the boy or girl, the man or woman who will do an honest part in the work of America.

INTEMPERATE ENTHUSIASM.

The impudence of an enthusiast devoted to good works and energized by the right not infrequently warms into rebellion against the clogging processes of society. Thus Philip Yarrow of the Dry Chicago federation warmed up and rebelled, advising the dregs to write the saloon question on the ballot.

This intemperate counsel had possibilities of considerable damage to matters important in the election which was important in itself even if it did not carry the saloon question. Voters who desired, as Mr. Yarrow desired, to have a determination of the saloon question must have been led into error of marking their ballots illegally and injury might have been done.

These considerations do not seem to prevail when enthusiasts are high, but the fact that the enthusiasts can be so intemperate puts a check on the ardor of rational people for their cause. We cannot live by intemperance in alcohol alone or meet all questions by the expedient of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. There are some other values in life in addition to sobriety. The impatience of enthusiastic reformers frequently is not sober. We presume that the more ardent anti-saloon people do not care how they get the saloons closed so long as they get them closed.

Occasionally most intelligent people are provoked into such a desire, but we doubt that the cause will be advanced greatly by tempestuous disregard for law by the advocates of prohibition. Reform by prohibition is not an attractive method for intelligent people anyway and when zealots

reveal their indifference to other considerations and show that they are willing to establish their formula of prohibition regardless, the method is less attractive than ever.

IS CONGRESS AFRAID OR JUST STUPID?

If opponents of universal military training are wrong there will be positive hell to pay for their mistake some day in the future, just as it has been to pay in the past. They will not pay it because the man who keeps another from getting trained intends to rely upon that man, untrained, when he is needed for a soldier. The untrained man, the unready nation, will pay it.

If the proponents of universal military training are wrong, the nation, adopting their scheme, has merely, so far as military preparation goes, invested in fire insurance against a fire which did not catch.

If our opponents are wrong, the damage is incalculable. If we are wrong the damage is negligible. The risk is all on the side of the opposition.

We deal with experience and say "be prudent." They deal with hope and say "be rash." We say there are no chances. They take them all. So much for the strictly purely military proposition of defending a nation.

We assume that the nation is worth defending. We assume that its freedom is worth maintaining, that its people would rather pay taxes than tribute, that they would rather have their own government than another, that they do not want their fields torn up by shells or their young men dying in their own lanes. We assume that they do not want to look at the wrecks of their own farm houses and the ruins of their churches.

The pacifist says this cannot happen. It is happening elsewhere now and it has happened throughout the whole experience of the human race. The men who said this war could not happen are in charge of the policies of the United States.

The rationalist says he does not intend it to happen if he can help it. It will not be chargeable to his lunacy or attributable to his thick headedness.

The chance that the United States can get a protective system may be slipping its last in congress at this time. It has had about as hard a time as common sense can have among soft eyed, daisy picking illusionists.

There are two obstacles in the way of universal military service: the obstinacy of the national administration; the timidity of congress. The government does not want it. Congress is afraid to oppose the administration.

That obstinacy and that timidity have jurisdiction over the future of the United States. They control it, and if Germany cannot shoot nor shoot common sense into the American government, what hope is there?

Even if the hope becomes thinner, the proponents of universal service in congress are not justified in quitting. If they dash their brains out against the solid rock of opposition—and if these be the only brains in congress—the emergency demands the attempt.

The congressman who shrinks his responsibility or denies his real opinion because he is afraid either of the administration, or even, of possible adverse opinion at home, will find need of some nerve to look squarely in the eyes of a man who risked his life in battle when the congressman was afraid to risk his job in legislation.

The chance still remains to give the United States this protective, nationalizing institution which will make America safe and dignified, give its youth national consciousness and social discipline. We ask the nation to take no risks, but to assure its own future. We assert that the benefits of the protective system more than warrant its adoption, aside from its military value.

The opponents ask the nation to take all the risks, pay the positive hell when it presents its bill, drift along heedless of all the disintegrating influences in the country, heedless of all its faults and dangers, trusting to luck, scheming benevolence and using big words, heading in the clouds and feet nowhere, soft, weak, credulous, and wide open to the first punch that fate sees fit to land on it.

THE MAYOR AND THE WAR.

Our chartered mayor offends more by what he doesn't do and say than by what he does and says. Whether checked by somebody's direct word, by the realization that he wasn't getting away with it, or by the growing patriotic fervor caused by the presence of our boys in France, Big Bill has refrained from repeating his earlier utterances.

But his record of absence from patriotic gatherings and his failure to contribute anything of moment toward the awakening of the will to win speak volumes for his attitude.

Appearing before several thousand surface and elevated railway employees and their families on Monday night, the mayor of Chicago, attacked the patriotic National Security league, its president, and a federal judge whose vigorous utterances in support of the war have been heard throughout the state. Free speech and his own settlement of the street car strike came in for the mayor's approval.

The mayor was followed by President Busby of the surface lines, who praised the audience for its patriotic record and its loyalty to the country, appealed for the support of our soldiers in France, and announced the gift of a service flag containing 565 stars, representing members of the street car employees' union who had joined the service.

Some say the mayor has reformed. We'll say he has refrained.

Editorial of the Day

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS AT A LOSS.

[From the New York Tribune.]

It would be absurd to attempt any deductions from the fact that in the first month of governmental management the railways were operated at a loss, for the first time in many years.

January was one of the worst months for railway operation in a generation or more. This was coincident with a terrific local congestion on the eastern lines, which was more or less reflected over the rest of the country.

But the deficit for January does serve an excellent purpose in calling the attention of the public to the case with which the normal profit of the railways may be converted into a minus sign. For example, the net income for January of the previous year was only about 25 percent of the gross earnings. This is not perhaps a low percentage, as compared with many other standard lines of business, but railway transportation is an industry requiring immense capital, for plant, so, unless the net income averages well over 25 percent of gross earnings, the slender interest earned on the total of railway capital is wiped out.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

How to the line, let the quips fall where they may.

HIS caricatures indicate that Capt. Balmfisther has a good sense of humor but it is not necessarily a protection against the American brand. His story of his experiences in the American trenches contains paragraphs which lead us to suspect that our boys were kidding him.

BERLIN'S comment on the loss of life in the Paris church caused by a shell from Long Fritz is characterized by the usual sweetness and light. The French are wholly to blame. They should not have had a church in a fortified town.

Austin, Texas.

Sir: If Col. House comes from Austin, Texas; and Mr. Burleson, Postmaster General, comes from Austin, Texas; and Mr. Houston, Sec'y of Agriculture, comes from Austin, Texas; and Mr. Gregory, Attorney Gen'l of the United States, comes from Austin, Texas; and the present minister to Colombia, Bogota (formerly a haberdasher in Austin, Texas) comes from Austin, Texas; and Austin, Texas, is the worst city in the State of Texas—what is the principal city of the United States?

Los Angeles.

SO Foch says Amiens is safe, does he? We got an entirely different impression from the grape merchants in our immediate vicinity, who have delivered not only Amiens but Paris to the invaders. "Look at the map!"

NOTABLE ENGAGEMENT ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

[From the New York Times.]

Engaged—German General, Sarah German to Dr. Samuel Deutsch.

IN a staid brow and capacity for mischief, we dare say Chicago's gunmen compare favorably with those of New York; but nomenclatureally they are much inferior. Compare our "Monkey Face Peters" and "Hot Stove Charlies" with such picturesque gentes as "Gyp the Blood" and "Harry the Yet."

Los Angeles.

SO, LITTLE RAY!

Sterne tells how Uncle Toby, fat and somewhat irritated, pushed and chased and caught.

The fly.

Then Uncle Toby, fat and benevolent.

Tenderly.

He opened the fly between fat fingers.

Opened the window, saying.

Oh so sweetly:

"Go, little fly! there's room enough.

Room in this world for thee and me."

My Uncle Sam, he catches flies.

Leander than Uncle Toby, but as long on benevolence.

Who he has caught.

The fly.

He coops him, oh so cooily.

Cossets and cooies.

Him—the Boche!—and says:

"So, little fly! there's room enough.

Room in this world for thee and me."

OUR detestable mayor warns against "propaganda" which has for its avowed purpose the strangling of free speech. He might have gone further and warned against the possible strangling of free speakers.

AND THE LAST ONE HE MERTS DRAWS THE ICE CREAM SODA.

Sir: I have a friend who doesn't drink, smoke, or chew. His only disposition is to walk up and down State street on the day school teachers draw their pay.

M.

"HEY, come out of there!" The Yanks probably call to the Hun in the dugout. "Op out, Fritz!" the Tommies may say. "Rendez vous, au Boche!" perhaps the French shout. And "Fiori! fiori! Tedeschi!" the Italians. You would expect the beggar to be bewildered, eh? But he always has a retort ready—"Kamerad!"

MAKING THE WORLD S. F. D.

[From the ad of a jewelry house.]

Our Paris office has been occupied during the recent strenuous months in securing for our trade in America specimen pearls, diamonds, sapphires, emeralds, etc., including a large collection of square and emerald cut diamonds.

A SALOONIST IN SUTTONS BAY, MICH. advertises:

"The baby and invalid should always have the best and choicest wines, brandies, and whiskeys to be obtained. Always in stock at the Palace."

SPRING IN CHICAGO.

Continuity of elevated cars, street cars, and trolleys. And opaque shadows on the street beneath. Shopgirls hastening to work. Their skirts blown by the wind. Their stockings are white or brown or green or yellow. And some of them are even Red.

They make bright spots of color in the gray street. The fat haptender.

Watching from the doorway of his saloon, Opposes his hands over his dirty apron And smiles.

The wind blows dust and dirty bits of Paper in his face, and he doesn't even know it. But presently he has to Go in.

He has a cinder in his eye.

M. P.

"POPE Makes Protest Upon Miracle Gun."

There seems to be need of a "miracle church" that shall be proof against German shells on holy days.

AS IT WERE.

[From the Virginia, Minn., Virginian.]

Mr. Reid's indomitable business precedence and sagacity have been super-prominently identified with the well known trade establishment through the years and, presumably, will be even more accentuated in the expanding future.

FOR official of the Academy, L. B. nominates U. K. Lall of Sunnyside, Wash.

WOMANLY DOWNS.

[Card of an Akron barber shop.]

Don't put too level over man's mouth. Don't rub the hair over man's head. Don't leave a customer's head or eyes wet while shaving. Don't wipe soap out of a man's mouth with your fingers; use a towel.

Don't spill the toilet water on the floor, put it on the customer's face.

Don't be afraid of the hard whippers; take them as they come.

Don't give the other fellow's customer your attention; save it for your own.

Don't put cold clippers on a man's neck.

MAY WE NOT EXPRESS OUR APPRECIATION.

Sir: I desire to bring to your attention the fact that Peavine, Lovely has for years been a well known resident of Milton Falls, Vt.

"ONCE within the White Guard lines the Americans were fed and quartered on peasants and clergymen."—Bennett cable.

They reported the peasants as a shade sterner, and the clergymen as rather stringy.

They Assembled Now in France.

[From the Howard Lake, Minn., Herald.]

Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Moffatt have received word of the safe arrival of their son Albert in France. Albert was probably on one of the ships which took Secretary of War N. D. Baker across.

STICKING CLOSE.

Sir: In the Great Lakes Recruit there is an article on "Teaching Blue Jackets to Handle the Rifle," by C. R. Kettig.

AT this hour (new time) it looks as if the advice to disregard the M. V. L. or Socialist candidate has been generally followed.

An Indiana Immortelle.

[From the Warren Chronicle.]

Miss Emma Double is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Louie Double Chinnworth, of Warsaw, Ind.

EVERY WHY HATH A WHEREFORE.

Sir: Why is it that persons who can't keep 'em clean are the only ones who are white ties? W. S.

LEAVE IT TO FOCK!

He'll wash the Boche.

AS to airplanes, what saith the poet:

The French have a thousand eyes.

And the Tanks but one.

B. L. T.

How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

CHICAGO'S TYPHOID RECORD

THAT honor of having the lowest typhoid rate among American cities during 1917 falls to Chicago, the rate being 1.7 per 100,000. This is one one-hundredth of the rate of twenty years ago. A decrease of 98 percent in typhoid in a quarter of a century is a record worth while.

The second honor belongs to Oakland, Cal., for 1.9. Other cities with a rate lower than 2 are St. Paul, Tacoma, Boston, Rochester, Jersey City, Newark, Camden, New York, Cincinnati, Cambridge, Worcester, and San Francisco. The Journal of the American Medical Association declares these cities are of the first rank.

In 1918 two cities had a rate below 1. Now three hold that honor. In the five years—1911 to 1915—only two cities had a rate of less than 2. Compare this with fourteen cities in 1917. In 1917 twenty-two cities had rates between 2 and 10. These are termed cities of the second rank.

The cities of the third rank have rates between 10 and 20. There are nineteen cities in that group. The four rank cities are those with rates of more than 20. There are but four cities left in this class. They are New York, New Orleans, San Antonio, and Birmingham. In 1914 there were thirteen cities in this class.

The three honor cities in each group classified by population are—cities with more than 500,000 population—Chicago, 1.7; Boston, 2.9; New York, 4. Cities with 100,000 to 500,000 population—Newark, 2.5; Cincinnati, 4.1; San Francisco, 4.9. Cities from 20,000 to 100,000—St. Paul, 2.4; Rochester, 3.1. Cities with 15,000 to 20,000—Oakland, 1.9; Worcester, 4.8; Boston, 4.0. Cities with 10,000 to 15,000—Tacoma, 2.6; Camden, 2.7; Cambridge, 4.4.

Illustrating the improvement in the typhoid rates of cities in recent years, it is found that the rate for the sixty cities in 1917 was 6.65, accompanied with 7.61 for 1916. A better illustration of the improvement is shown by comparing the rates of a few fortunate cities. In 1907 Pittsburgh had a rate of 65. In 1917 the rate was 11.2. In 1906-1910 Philadelphia had a rate of 41.7. In 1917 the rate was 6.2. In 1906-1910 Washington had a rate of 36.7. In 1917 it was 12.3.

In the same period Los Angeles fell from 19 to 6.2, Seattle from 25.2 to 5.1, Louisville from 27.7 to 12.3, Denver from 37.5 to 5.1, Atlanta from 58.4 to 15.8, Richmond from 34 to 7. Spokane from 50.3 to 7.1, Memphis from 35.3 to 21.1, Nashville from 61.3 to 18.3, Reading, Pa., from 42 to 14, Toledo from 37.5 to 8.7.

Averaging the cities of each group, we find that the largest cities have the lowest typhoid rates. The rate rises slowly with the decrease of the city size until we reach cities of from 25,000 to 50,000. Figures take a sudden jump. For instance, the average for the cities with more than 500,000 population is 5.5; that for cities of 150,000 to 500,000 is 13.3. The average of the three larger groups is 6.6, of the two smaller, 12.3.

Perhaps the figures teach that the larger cities can afford to protect their water supply better and to do more conscientiously in the matter of sewage disposal. The probable reason is that most of the southern cities fall in the two groups, 100,000 to 125,000 and 125,000 and 500,000. Southern cities have higher typhoid rates chiefly because of the greater malarial and the longer typhoid season, and the heavy

"FOR THE GOOD OF ALL MANKIND"

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—[Special.]—The Rt. Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York, delivered the invocation in the United States senate today. At the conclusion of a fervent prayer for the success of allied arms, the archbishop declared the senate and occupants of the galleries in the "Lord's prayer."

The following was the archbishop's prayer:

"O almighty and eternal Lord God, Thou strong power to all them that put their trust in Thee, to whom as things in heaven and earth do bow and obey, we beseech Thee at this time of trial with reverence and Godly fear.

"We see Thy hand laid upon this nation at a supreme moment in history and upon the nations who are joined with it in the defense of the peace and freedom of the world.

"We devoutly believe Thou wilt show Thy favor if they will rise to the height of Thy justice and mercy. Uplift them, we beseech Thee, by Thy strong and holy spirit that they may stand firm. Thine their refuge and their strength."

"With malice toward none and charity for all, with firmness in the right as Thou givest us to see the right, let us strive to finish the work we are in; strengthen our hearts and confirm our strength."

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RUSSIANS FORM ARMY OF MILLION; FIGHT TURKEY

Armenians Arise to Halt Grab of Their Lands by Sultan.

PETROGRAD, April 2.—Gen. Bayev, commander of the Moscow district, declares he expects to form an army of a million for defense of the Russian revolutionary government within two months, according to advices received here today.

Armenians Form Army.

PETROGRAD, Monday, April 1.—[By the Associated Press.]—Fierce fighting has broken out in the districts of Batumi, Kars, and Ardahan, in the Caucasus. The Armenians and Georgians have formed a large army for the defense of the territory against the Turks, who have begun military occupation of the three districts by virtue of the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty. The Georgians have seized most of the Russian warships in the harbor of Batumi and have taken them into the Black sea. The entire population of Georgia has been mobilized to oppose the invaders.

Ask Exports from U. S.

MOSCOW, Monday, April 1.—[By the Associated Press.]—Capt. William R. Webster of the American Red Cross and Capt. W. L. Hicks of the British military mission attended a meeting of the central Siberian soviet at Irkutsk. They were assured that less than 1,200 Austrian prisoners throughout Siberia had been armed and enlisted in the Red guards, and that all these men were Socialists, who had renounced their Austrian citizenship. The soviet have the assurance that no more prisoners would be armed, and also announced its intention to defend Siberia against the German invasion.

The United States and Great Britain were requested by the soviet to permit the free exportation of manufactured articles, especially farm machinery, into Siberia through Archangel and Vladivostok. The soviet officials also asked the assistance of the allies in checking Cossack raids across the Manchurian border, saying that they were unwilling to follow the marauders into Chinese territory, but were quite able to defeat Gen. Semenov and his followers if they were prevented from escaping to Chinese soil.

A foreign trade and finance commission of nine members, who include Nikolai Lenin and M. Rodin, has been appointed to frame legislation for the establishment of a state monopoly in foreign trade and generally to deal with all matters pertaining to economic relations with the United States, Germany, the Ukraine, and other countries.

Deny Aiding Finland Rebels.

LONDON, April 2.—The Russian government, according to a Russian wireless statement received here, has addressed the following to the German government: "Neither the councils of the central government nor the local authorities are sending Red guards to Finland. If the German government has in its possession information that Red guards are arriving in Finland from Russia, the Russian government will make inquiries and take most severe measures against it. The Russian government will be very grateful if the German government for an indication of the points on the Finnish frontier at which Russian Red guards have entered Finland."

Neither the councils of the central government nor the local authorities are sending Red guards to Finland.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, April 2.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—I do not believe the writer of the letter asked meant to include in his statement officers who, because of their position, are admitted to the fighting army, are endeavoring to do their duty.

for the able-bodied "men" is no excuse. If all the have enlisted felt that their business experience, etc., be better fitted to be "guerrillas," how many men would the fighting army? Let the army be made up of men. Don't worry about the ranks of the non-combatants. Fill these vacancies with women. You will find them as capable as the major.

And, moreover, the soldier has to have a title at all in order the interest of the army.

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And, moreover, the soldier has to have a title at all in order the interest of the army.

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RAYMOND ROBINS CLASHES WITH RUSSIA LOOTERS

Hurled Into Street; Tried to Save Art School.

BY CHARLES N. WHEELER.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO CHICAGO TRIBUNE.] LONDON, April 2.—Raymond Robins of Chicago, head of the American permanent Red Cross mission to Russia, is having trouble with the Bolsheviks at Moscow, but is gaining their respect. The Red guards started looting the Industrial Art school, holding that all art had the effect of oppressing the people.

Mr. Robins protested. He argued that industrial art was helpful, whereupon they threw him into the street. The messenger information coming from Moscow is that Mr. Robins is sorely perplexed, but does not despair in the hope that order and a responsible government will yet be established in Russia.

WENT TO RUSSIA IN JULY.

Raymond Robins went to Russia first with the sanitary, social, medical, and food commission, of which Dr. Frank Billings was the head, under the auspices of the Red Cross. The appointments were made last June and early in July the party sailed for Russia. When Robins returned to the commission returned, Mr. Robins remained in Russia as head of the permanent Red Cross mission in Russia. He has been reported as exerting a great influence there.

Mr. Robins is widely known as a social worker. He was chairman of the state central committee of the Progressive party in Illinois and the party's candidate for United States senator in 1914, when he polled a surprisingly large vote.

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WAR ON BULGAR AND TURK URGED IN U. S. SENATE

Formal Resolution Is Sent to Foreign Affairs Committee.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., April 2.—[Special.]—Congress again is confronted with the issue of declaring war on Germany's allies, Turkey and Bulgaria. Senator King of Utah having introduced a resolution to that end which was referred to the committee on foreign relations today.

The resolution, which is in formal language and declares that Turkey and Bulgaria have repeatedly committed acts of war against the United States, will be urged upon the foreign relations committee for early consideration by a number of senators.

Unofficially it was made known to congress that the reason for withholding a declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria was the hope that the allied governments, through diplomatic negotiation, might be able to alienate these nations from Germany's domination.

At the time Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, ranking Republican member of the foreign relations committee, said in a senate speech that such hopes were groundless. He was willing to accede to the will of the president in the matter at that time, but asserted that the United States ultimately would be forced to declare war on Turkey and Bulgaria.

Senator King said tonight there were

SHRAPNEL

"All the boys are in a fighting mood," writes Lieut. Dennis P. Maher, in a letter received by Frank Corrigan, secretary to Capt. Thomas Costello of the Brighton Park station. Maher, who formerly was a detective sergeant, attended the second officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan and is now "four miles from the bootie trenches, where we hear the roar of the cannons constantly."

Men experienced in various trades and occupations, particularly locomotive firemen and seamen, are wanted for enlistment on the coast guard service, according to announcement made yesterday by Boatwain L. H. Lukisick, in charge of recruiting for Chicago.

Illinois Volunteer Training corps, Unit 372, commanded by Capt. A. W. Henney, will give a dance Friday night at Huntingtonhouse academy, Clark street and Wilson avenue. The proceeds will go to the purchasing of equipment for the unit.

Private George Kamberson, Three hundred and Twenty-sixth aero squadron, has been transferred to the causal detachment, first training brigade.

A war anniversary meeting will be held Friday evening at Butler house, 3212 Broadway, under the auspices of

additional reasons for declaring war. "First," the senator declared, "Turkish and Bulgarian troops are being used by Germany to kill American soldiers and the soldiers of our allies in the great German drive on the western front."

"Second," we have the action of Germany in turning over to Turkey the people of three Christian provinces of Russia to be massacred as a million Armenians have been massacred. The foreign relations committee is scheduled to meet tomorrow and will consider the King resolution.

the Lake View Patriotic league. Henry R. Rathbone and Leroy A. Goddard will talk on "Your War and My War."

If you have any flower seeds, shrubs or vines, send them to "the command," Kelly field, South San Antonio, Tex., because our eagles want to make their surroundings homelike.

Clement Manning, 4815 North St. Louis avenue, is one of the new army men leaving today whose going away was smoothed by the farewell of friends. Manning has been a police reporter on the City News and daily papers in Chicago for years. Last night Chief of Detectives Mooney and Lieut. Loftus and a score of others staged a farewell party at Coraggio's restaurant, in the north side spaghetti belt. They presented Manning with a wrist watch. Manning goes to the coast artillery in Maine.

One thousand laborers who are native born citizens are to be sent from Chicago to Philadelphia to work in shipyards. The request for the men was received yesterday by Dr. F. L. Prentiss, head of the Chicago branch of the United States immigration office, and came from Washington. The men will be paid \$22.75 a week. Application should be made at 845 South Wabash avenue.

Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor in Critical Condition

Santa Barbara, Cal., April 2.—[Special.]—Dr. Harlan Shoemaker of Los Angeles in constant attendance upon Mrs. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor at the cottage hospital issued a bulletin tonight stating "Mrs. Taylor is suffering from pneumonia. Her condition is critical tonight, but there is no immediate danger."

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HENRY H. CROSS, NOTED PAINTER OF INDIANS, DIES

Henry H. Cross, noted painter of Indian types and explorer of the west in the days of the buffalo herd, died yesterday at the Evangelical Deaconess hospital after an illness of three months. He was 80 years old.

Henry Cross was born in Toga county, New York, on Nov. 23, 1837. As a youth he started out with P. T. Barnum's circus. With the show he visited Chicago, then a village, traveling from Binghamton, N. Y., by wagon. Cross then went to the present site of Minneapolis and floated down the Mississippi river to New Orleans, drawing the scenery with charcoal on canvas and meeting the Indians along the way.

In 1857 he left Chicago in a prairie schooner with the famous shibboleth, "Pike's peak or bust" painted on the side of his wagon. When the little party got to Denver, or Cherry Creek, as it was then known, they were in sight of Pike's peak, but they were busted. Cross organized a new party to go to California by stage, spending several months with the Indians on the journey. In Minnesota in 1862 he painted all of the Sioux Indians sentenced to death by President Lincoln for a massacre of white settlers. At this time he became intimate with Sitting Bull, Red Cloud, and American Horse, famous Sioux chieftains.

Cross made five trips to Africa with Barnum to collect wild animals. Among his portraits were paintings of King Edward of England, President U. S. Grant, which Grant sent as a gift to the sultan of Turkey. He painted Leonard Stanford, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Robert Bonner, James J. Hill, President Diaz of Mexico, Kalakaua, king of Hawaii, Col. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), and other historic characters.

Fifty of his Indian paintings are now on display in the rooms of the Chicago Historical society. Cross was an intimate friend of Cy De Vry of the Lincoln park zoo and Col. William Lightfoot Visscher.

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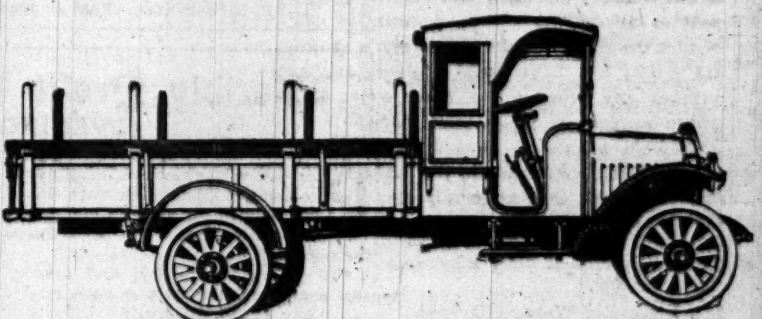
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You can buy 5 Maxwell trucks for the price of one reliable 5-ton truck



MAXWELL TRUCK

The \$5000 5-ton truck isn't any better than a Maxwell. It's merely bigger. That's all.

And you can own five Maxwells for the price of one reliable 5-ton truck.

The five Maxwells will do more work, carry more goods, carry them faster, serve more uses at less cost.

How good these Maxwells are is shown by this great figure: 99.6% perfect—a verdict taken from service records covering 6600 Maxwells now in use.

\$400 less than any other truck of similar capacity in the world.

\$1085, chassis only, f. o. b. Detroit. Electric lights. Electric generator. Worm drive. 10-foot loading space. 2500 pounds.

Harry Newman
President
Harry Newman-Stratton Company
Michigan Avenue at Twenty-fifth Street

Tendency to Constipation?

USE THIS LAXATIVE!

Dieticians advise a "careful diet," but that is troublesome to most people; physical culture advice "certain exercises," which is good if one has both the time and the inclination. Doctors advise diet and exercise and medicine. The question is, shall it be a cathartic or purgative medicine? Or a mild, gentle laxative?

Thousands have decided the question to their own satisfaction by using a combination of all laxative herbs with pepsin known to druggists as Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. A small dose gives a free, easy movement of the bowels. It is the best substitute for nature herself. In fact, since the ingredients are wholly from the vegetable kingdom it may truthfully be said it is a natural laxative.

Its positive but gentle action on the bowels makes it an ideal remedy for constipation. The dose is small, and it may be taken with perfect safety until the bowels are regulated and act again of their own accord.

The druggist will refund your money if it fails to do as promised.

Dr. Caldwell's SYRUP PEPSIN
The Perfect Laxative

FREE SAMPLES—Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is the most effective, most reliable laxative in America. If you have never used it, send for a free sample. It is a low price bottle to Dr. Caldwell, 465 Washington St., Montreal, Ill. If you have taken it in the past, send for a copy of "The Case of the Baby."

Vaughan's Seeds
Dependable on Pedigree and Germination Tests
RANDOLPH ST., NEAR DEARBORN

Don't Use Any Other Than Cuticura Soap To Clear Your Skin

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Dependable Overnight Service

to
Muskegon Grand Haven Grand Rapids Milwaukee
Travel and Ship via Goodrich

Staterooms steam heated
Perfectly equipped cabins

The Goodrich Way

Good train connections for Michigan and Wisconsin points

TIME TABLE

To Muskegon, Grand Haven

Tues., Thurs., Sat., 7:45 P. M.

\$2.75 one way \$5.00 round trip

To Grand Rapids

Tues., Thurs., Sat., 7:45 P. M.

\$3.00 one way \$5.75 round trip

To Racine, Milwaukee

Mon., Wed., Fri., 7:00 P. M.

\$1.25 one

MANISH GEWGAWA FROM WEDDINGS, LIBERTY VERDICT

**Bonds Urged as Gifts at
the Ceremonies of
Wartime.**

A wedding in which all "nonessential" furnishings will be eliminated in order to set an example in simplicity and economy for Americans during the period of the war is to be staged under the direction of the Liberty loan committee of the seventh federal reserve district.

A call issued yesterday for two typically American, weatherbeaten volunteers as contracting parties at the ceremony, which will probably be staged in Chicago during the early part of this month. It was stated yesterday that the money spent in Chicago in a single month for wedding presents of a "nonessential" nature would equal a regiment and transport it to France.

A Liberty loan committee member said yesterday that at the "model wedding" the presents would consist of Liberty bonds of the third issue, from the bridegroom to the bride and vice versa.

Seek Hidden Savings.
Money hidden away in safety deposit vaults, in the ground, socks, vest linings, walls in the home, and elsewhere must be brought into the light and be made to work in the next loan.

That decision was reached yesterday at a meeting of the Liberty loan foreign language committee. It was declared that enough money is hidden to meet the next loan. This hiding money was stated to be peculiarly characteristic of foreign born people.

With one company already announcing a subscription of \$100,000, the Liberty loan committee yesterday decided to roll up a subscription of at least double the oil minimum quota.

Trade Unionists to Meet.
A meeting of trade unionists will be held at 730 p. m. tomorrow in the ballroom of the Hotel Morrison for the purpose of formulating plans for boosting the loan. The following members of the executive committee of the Liberty Loan League last night sent a letter to the secretaries of all the unions urging them to attend the meeting: Matthew Wolf, chairman; Victor Glander, Simon O'Donnell, William Bennett, John Gunther, Miss Annie Fitzgerald, William Neer, Martin Murphy, Chester A. Sample, John Fitzpatrick, Edward Nockels, William Quinlan, Charles Fry, G. W. Perkins, Miss Margaret Haley, Martin McGraw, Miss Mary Anderson, and George J. Thompson, secretary.

Liberty loan campaign speakers met last night in the Hotel La Salle ballroom. The rally was arranged by the Liberty loan campaign committee. Following a dinner David R. Forgan, S. J. Duncan-Clark, and Mrs. Fletcher Dubyns talked on phases of the drive.

Mr. Forgan explained the loan from a banking standpoint. He told how money invested in Liberty bonds would remain in the United States and urged their purchase as a safe investment at high interest.

Liberty Lights

At the request of Donald R. Ware of the Liberty loan committee, Sheriff John E. Traeger will close the doors of the county building on Clark street during the Liberty loan campaign, leaving only the center door open. Frank I. Bennett, commissioner of public works, will do likewise on the La Salle street side of the city hall building. Thus it will be impossible for anybody to escape the Liberty bond workers who are to be stationed inside both the Clark and La Salle street entrances.

Prominent Greeks of the city will perfect their organization for the Liberty loan drive at a luncheon today at the Hotel Morrison. Through committees, every Greek in the city will be solicited during the campaign. C. Saloupolos, who represents them on the foreign language division of the Liberty loan committee, declares all will be in readiness to start work when the drive is opened.

An organization meeting of the Danish section has been called for Thursday evening at Danial hall, 1651 North Kodak avenue. Henry S. Hertz is the Danish member on the foreign language division.

The Chicago chapter of the International Federation of Catholic Alumni, which has 2,500 members, will hold a Liberty loan meeting at 8 p. m. today in room 1209, 20 East Jackson boulevard, when plans will be formed for actively aiding the third Liberty loan campaign.

The third Liberty loan drive is to open in Oak Park with the largest patriotic parade ever seen in that suburb. Col. Wilson and all his regimental officers will participate and it is hoped that every company of his regiment will be in line.

The city commissioner of Pekin, Ill., by resolution has authorized the mayor and treasurer to purchase \$10,000 third Liberty loan bonds.

Albert J. Hunter, chairman of the committee on churches of the Chicago

Liberty loan committee, has sent a letter to the ministers of all Chicago churches suggesting the following ways of assisting the third Liberty loan campaign: Keep up aggressive propaganda on Americanism. Give wholehearted cooperation to ward and district captains and workers. Telephone at once to ward or district chairman that you will assist him in securing volunteer workers to get subscriptions. Have the "Star Spangled Banner" or some other patriotic song sung at every service during the Liberty loan drive. Have a flag flying from the top of your church.

Teachers in the Schurz high school district to the number of over 1,000 met in the high school yesterday afternoon to organize for the Liberty loan campaign in accordance with the plan to coordinate the work of teachers and pupils in the forthcoming drive for Liberty bonds. Miss Grace Reed, principal of the school, and Henry P. Chandler, consulting director of the Liberty loan speakers' bureau, made the principal addresses.

Col. Charles A. Garrard of Indianapolis, assistant director of the speakers' bureau for Indiana, assumed charge of the Indiana contingent of the Liberty loan drive and will direct the tour of the band in that state, which begins at Terre Haute Saturday. Col. Garrard was on the staff of former Gov. Ralston and was provost marshal of the state forces at the time of the Hammond strike and riots.

The Independent Order of Foresters of Illinois will launch the third Liberty loan drive tonight at a banquet at the Morrison hotel. William H. Hunter, supreme chief ranger, Toronto, Canada, is the honor guest. Among the speakers are George E. Bailey, chief ranger of the Canadian forces, and Capt. Thomas I. Porter of the United States secret service. Dr. George M. Schaubel, high chief ranger of Illinois, will be toastmaster. The Canadian branch has lost 4,500 men in the war.

CAMP OR CELL TODAY IMPENDS FOR ALLINSON

**Pacifist, Still Fighting
Draft, Must Report
or Face Arrest.**

I will not fight. I will not do anything that will release a man for fighting service.—BRENT DOW ALLINSON.
Allinson must fulfill his military obligations. His defiance of the authorities has made his test case that under no circumstances can he be permitted to win.—JACOB BERNHEIM, chairman exemption board 44.

These two expressions last night made clear the status of the unusual controversy between Brent Dow Allinson, the young Chicago pacifist, and the exemption board which has certified him for service.

During the day Allinson in Washington persuaded exemption board No. 11 at the capital to telegraph the Chicago board to permit his transfer there. The message said that he would be sent to Camp Meade as a member of an engineer regiment.

Transfer Request Refused.
Chairman Bernheim refused the request on the ground that it was a violation of that section of the selective service act which sanctions a transfer only when it would be a hardship for the registrant to return to his local board.

"Allinson must be made a moral example," Chairman Bernheim explained. "Even if he had valid grounds for seeking a transfer and were assigned to Camp Meade, there would always be a doubt in the minds of some whether he had fulfilled his obligations. It is also possible that he might bring pressure to bear on the Washington exemption board, which would not be effective here."

Won't Aid in Combat.
In Washington Allinson made it clear that if his plea for transfer were successful, he would still refuse to join the medical, quartermaster, or engineer corps, designated by the president as noncombatant service.

"That would merely put me in the position of taking the place of a fighting man," he protested. "I will not serve in a destructive capacity."

He declared that under no circumstances would he report to Camp Grant yesterday.

Bernheim's Finale.
"Allinson is in a position to determine his own fate," Chairman Bernheim said in conclusion. "Just as soon as I am officially informed by the Camp Grant authorities that he has failed to report, his case will be turned over to the police as a deserter."

Allinson should have reported at Camp Grant yesterday.

TO TELL OF WAR RELIEF WORK.
Dr. Boris D. Bogen, superintendent of Jewish charities of Cleveland, a member of the Jewish commission sent to Europe by the federal administration, will address members of the Congregation Knesses Israel, Douglas boulevard and South Human avenue, tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

TO AID COAL ADMINISTRATION.
J. A. Galligan was appointed district coal representative for the Chicago district yesterday by the fuel administration. James Ballard was appointed for the Detroit district. The appointments are to facilitate the enforcement and distribution of coal.

OFFICERS

Camp Grant "Military Professors" Go to Educational Institutions.

CAMP GRANT, April 2.—[Special.]—Camp Grant's first "military professors" left today to report to a number of the educational institutions where they will teach selective specialists how to be soldiers as well as artists. The officers selected and the schools to which they are assigned follow:

Lieut. Lawrence O. Griffin, Three Hundred and Forty-third infantry, to Pennsylvania State college.
Lieut. Lawrence O. Griffin, Three Hundred and Forty-third infantry, and Francis W. Daniel, Three Hundred and Forty-fourth infantry, to Carnegie Polytechnical institute, Pittsburgh.
Lieut. Claire E. Hutchins, Three Hundred and Forty-second infantry, and Francis W. Daniel, Three Hundred and Forty-fourth infantry, to Lewis institute, Chicago.
Lieut. Walter W. Sheldon, Three Hundred and Forty-third infantry, and Robert E. Curran, Three Hundred and Forty-first infantry, to University of Wisconsin.
Lieut. Joseph Murphy, Three Hundred and Forty-first infantry, and Loring T. Bunn, Three Hundred and Forty-first infantry, to Bradley Polytechnic, Peoria.
Lieut. Sidney Carr, division trains, and Dayton R. E. Brown, Three Hundred and Forty-third infantry, and Donald G. Burdett, Three Hundred and Forty-fourth infantry, to University of Cincinnati.
Lieut. G. L. Harrington, Three Hundred and Forty-third infantry, Frank B. Haynes, Three Hundred and Forty-third infantry, and Edwin T. Macbeth, Three Hundred and Forty-first infantry, to Swensky auto school, Kansas City.

Base Hospital Unit 14 Leaves Today for Service

Base hospital unit 14, consisting of 183 men under command of Lieut. Laurence H. Mayers, will leave Chicago today for Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., for intensive training. Before sailing for France it will be joined by a staff of twenty-three doctors and twenty-three nurses. The unit has been mobilized at the Eighth regiment armory since March 1.

DANES CELEBRATE PROGRESS MADE BY U. S. IN WAR

**Men at Home Hate
German Policy, Egan
Writes Them.**

One thousand Danes joined in a patriotic rally last night in Orchestra hall in celebration of the one hundred and thirtieth birth anniversary of Hans Christian Andersen, and the strength that the United States has already acquired in "kaiser trimming machinery."

A Jackie band whooped up the "going over" air, while Red Cross nurses passed through the audience selling war savings stamps. Carl Antonsen, 700 Sheridan road, pleaded that every one do a whole lot more than a "bit," and Miss Clara Jensen Wetzel sang several war songs.

The address of the evening was to have been given by Maurice Francis Egan, former American minister to Denmark, but word was received during the day that Mr. Egan was ill and could not attend. He sent a letter that was read.

"Only men like myself who have lived in Denmark can understand the passion and the hopeless fury with which the ex-patriated Dane in those conquered provinces bears the yoke of tyranny," the letter read. "The Danes at home may not speak out; they are willing to suffer. They may not throw the glove of defiance in the face of the enemy, as they fear nothing so much as the fate of Belgium, but at heart they are true to those principles which today make the liberty loving man in Denmark the freest man in the world."

Dean Shailer Mathews of the University of Chicago delivered a patriotic appeal asking that every one still themselves to "rock bottom" economy. He lauded the Danes in Chicago and explained the amount of help they can offer by purchasing thrift stamps.

Several Hans Christian Andersen fairy tales were read and Dr. Max Henius gave an illustrated lecture on the great Danish writer's life.

At 23 Madison, East THE COSTUME BOOTERY OF O'Connor & Goldberg

Smart Satin Oxfords

O-G
\$7

ANOTHER
GRADE,
\$10.00.



HAND-MADE
THROUGHOUT,
TURNED SOLES,
WOOD FRENCH
HEELS.

AMERICA'S LARGEST DEALER IN FINE FOOTWEAR TAKES PLEASURE IN ASSURING YOU THAT THIS EXCLUSIVE O-G MODEL BEARS THE STAMP OF FASHION LEADERSHIP, AT A PRICE WHICH PUTS VALUE FOREMOST.

Subscribe for The Tribune. Advertise in The Tribune.

WE MUST CRUSH FOE NOW; \$\$ WILL HELP, T. R. SAYS

Oyster Bay, N. Y., April 2.—"If we do not win now, fighting abroad beside our allies, then sooner or later our sons or grandsons will have to fight here at home, without allies, for their homes, their wives, and their little ones," Col. Theodore Roosevelt said in addressing a delegation of Liberty loan workers who had made a pilgrimage to Sagamore Hill today.

"A loan does not float itself," Mr. Roosevelt continued. "No government work does itself. Somebody has to do it. I appeal to the people to back you to the limit of their power. This is the people's war. It is America's war."

"Each of us should gladly and cheerfully sacrifice everything necessary in order to win the war. The man at the front stands ready to sacrifice life and limb and health for our dear land. We who are not given the high privilege of going with him to the front must at least back him to the limit with the work of head and hand."

"Do the thing that is next. This is to raise the money for the Liberty loan. Let us make the people the owners of the debt incurred for the sake of the people."

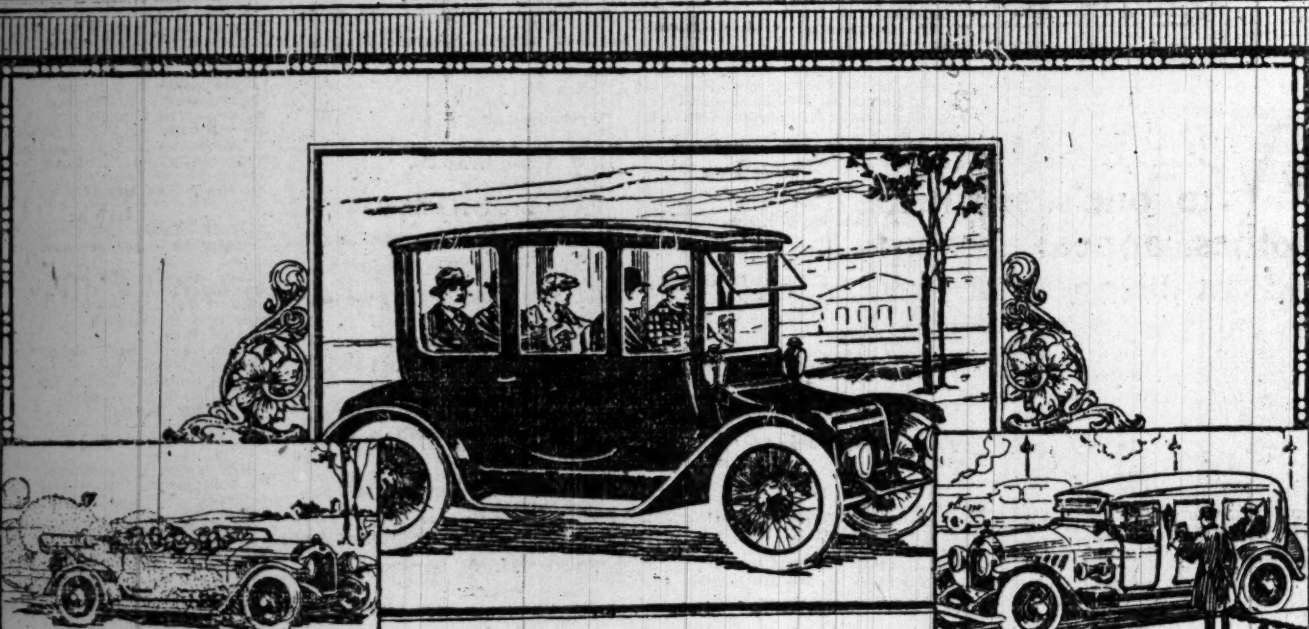
ARTISTS URGED TO CONTRIBUTE LOAN POSTERS

A call to the colors was sounded yesterday for all newspaper and commercial artists in the Seventh federal reserve district. Drawings boosting the third Liberty loan are wanted at a competition has been arranged under the auspices of the newspaper artists' Liberty loan committee. A gold medal will be awarded for the best drawing.

In announcing the competition yesterday the committee issued a statement, as follows:

"A good, smashing drawing or photograph will bring home more effectively to our countrymen the fact that they must buy bonds than the best advertisement ever written. And a drawing or photograph will tell the story in a fraction of the space taken up by a type advertisement. Therefore we must have hundreds of good, punchy drawings and photographs to supply the 3,520 newspapers with material."

TO AID COAL ADMINISTRATION.
J. A. Galligan was appointed district coal representative for the Chicago district yesterday by the fuel administration. James Ballard was appointed for the Detroit district. The appointments are to facilitate the enforcement and distribution of coal.



Consider Different Types of Motor Cars

Classify and compare them and you will find that there are three groups—the touring car, the big limousine, and the Detroit Electric. Each fills its place by meeting specific transportation needs. Such a comparison enables you to decide accurately as to the type of car that is best for you.

Touring Gasoline Car.

Here is a vehicle built solely for touring, for country driving, where speed and tremendous power are necessary. Its complex mechanism and excessive power are planned to satisfy all touring emergencies.

But the very basis on which the touring car is built and sold makes it unsuited for every day driving. Unlimited power and speed are not needed, and cannot

be used in city and suburbs. Tests show that the car owner does not average more than twenty-five miles a day or twenty miles an hour. For ordinary driving this touring car is expensive and impracticable when every angle is considered. It is as much out of its environment as a steam train on a cement roadway.

Pullman Boulevard Coach

The big limousine is of course a great luxury with its chauffeur and footman. Like all luxuries of its class, it is a never-ending expense and a great problem.

Detroit Electric

Among all types of motor cars the modern Detroit Electric stands out as the one real automobile because it has the greatest utility and economy.

It meets squarely, and thoroughly satisfies, every motoring need of the whole family.

Its driving simplicity renders the daughter as safe when she is operating it as if her father were driving.

The big batteries develop from 65 to 100 miles on a single charge, and speed of 25 miles per hour.

It is the one automobile equally adaptable for park driving, shopping, theater parties, suburban use, business use, for calling on an afternoon or the formal

evening. Winter or summer it performs smoothly and efficiently. There is nothing about the Detroit Electric that can freeze or get out of order easily.

It is a big, able, wear-proof and weather-proof automobile that has a greater range of usefulness than any other car built.

And it is the most economical car on the market of that power and size.

A demonstration will convince you. The greatest automobile value is characterized in Detroit Electric Model 75 at \$1975.

ANDERSON ELECTRIC CAR CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF DETROIT ELECTRICS

2416 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago

Phone Calumet 4789

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

Riding Habits Suitable Fabrics and Modish Styles

ESPECIAL care in designing, in the selection of fabrics and in tailoring, brings Habits of marked superiority—with all the marks of custom tailoring—at reasonable prices.

A Smart Gray Mixed Wool Habit—\$75

This is one of the newest arrivals—made with buckled tailored belt and shoulder plaits. Suede reinforces the breeches.

Natural Color Linen Habits—\$17.50

These are made with flaring tunics, narrow belts and buttoned pockets. Breeches self-reinforced.

Stocks in Smart New Styles

Many styles and colors—including some beautiful new madras weaves—at \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.

Sports Apparel, Sixth Floor, Wabash Avenue.

A Hand Made Batiste Blouse

Exquisitely Fine—
Hemstitched and Embroidered

JUST one of the many lovely blouses which a woman may choose this morning. This is of sheer batiste, with long collar and turnback cuffs finished with a hemstitched hem and hand-embroidery. Hand-run cluster tucks trim front and back, and the fronts are further ornamented with cut work, hemstitching and embroidery. Unusual at \$16.50.

Sixth Floor, Middle Room.

New Moderately Priced Frocks

WHETHER one seeks a silk frock for immediate wear or is choosing her cotton dresses for later on, this Section provides a host of delightful styles.

Sheer Tinted Voiles—\$22.50

Lovely colors are offered in the style at the left, tucked chemisette and skirt front, its tucked overskirt and checked or gaudie trimmings being unusually effective.

Foulard and Crepe—\$27.50

This, shown at the right of this group, has flaring side panels of the crepe, weighted with foulard bands. Sleeves, overcollar and side bodices are of crepe.

Sixth Floor, Wabash Avenue.

Spring Suits and Frocks Share Attention at This Time

AND both are here in unusual profusion—every seasonable fabric and modish style being represented. We believe every patron will find the variety afforded the greatest anywhere, at whatever price one may wish to pay.

Wool Suits at \$32.50 and \$50

Both are illustrated above. At the left is a slashed tunic jacket, braided edged and provided with a vestee and overcollar of black and white madras, \$32.50. At \$50, the suit in the center above, with long collar finished with overcollar of white silk faille. This is of fine triptone in many colors.

Sixth Floor, South Room.

Silk Frocks at \$37.50 and \$45

That at \$37.50 is sketched at the right. It has a modishly irregular waist-line and chemisette and collar of white crepe. It is of foulard, its irregular overskirt edged with a fold of crepe. At \$45 there are two good styles—one of crepe, beaded and having a voluminous overskirt; the other of silk marquisette.

A Collection of Exclusive Wraps for a Woman's Wearing

EVERY woman who is interested in a smart Wrap for Spring or Summer is invited to see these displays. We believe our present assortment reveals no lack of foreign inspiration, nor any shortage of fine woolsens. In fact, it is a collection which compares more than favorably with any we have offered in any other season.

Topcoats are fashioned in mannish style, of covers and imported woolsens.

Capes are a very important division this year, and include rarely lovely copies of Callot inspiration, as well as simple, fringed models or plaid wool motor wraps.

Women's Coats, Sixth Floor, North, State.

Sleeveless Coats are an innovation of this season and continue to arrive in lovely colors and fabrics for wearing over the one-piece afternoon frock of satin or cloth.

Rich Afternoon Coats of satins with Angora wools, of fine woolsens, metal embroidered, and others.

CAMP GRANT MEN COMING TO AID IN LOAN DRIVE

Outgoing Troops on March
Meet New Soldiers
Coming In.

Camp Grant, April 2.—(Special.)—Citizens soldiers of Chicago are eager to come home and do their bit to boost the third Liberty loan and it is probable that a maximum number will be gathered together for a city demonstration next Saturday.

Brig. Gen. L. V. V. Kennon has enlisted himself and the division in the coming loan campaign and to this end has ordered that his men be allowed to participate in parades and demonstrations that will require no more than twenty-four hours' absence from camp. Maj. Frederick McLaughlin hopes to take several crack gun crews from his depleted Third Hundred and Thirty-third machine gun battalion to Chicago and introduce a real machine gun barrage into the Liberty day celebration.

Coming and Going.
Camp Grant witnessed an unusual parade today, when a double line of soldiers, bristling with rifles, marched to and from the camp railroad station. The column bearing down on the station included trained men, uniformed and equipped for the field, marched with perfect cadence behind regimental bands to take train for the south and early overseas action. The incoming column marched as proudly, but felt the big handicap of civilian clothing and lack of training. It included selective recruits reporting for their first military education in the depot brigade.

"Tell Kaiser We're Coming."
"You'll see. Watch your step," counseled the veterans as they passed the incoming rookies.

"Tell the Kaiser we're coming over," yelled a big recruit leading his civilian line.

Old friends broke the two lines at intervals to grasp each other's hand in a brief grip of hail and farewell and when the last of the outgoing column in khaki had swung by the incoming column a cheer cracked down the route line.

PRAIRIE MEN SEE THE REALISM OF FIRE OF MORTAR

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
Camp Logan, Houston, Tex., April 2.—(Special.)—A demonstration was given the commanding officers of the Prairie division this morning of how troops may be demoralized by trench mortar fire.

The officers first took their positions in trenches near the batteries. They were shown how the shell is dropped into the trench mortar and how it is fired. Then they saw it soar through the air, going straight at first, then turning over and over as it began to descend.

Then, after it had burst, they were shown how shrapnel and pieces of steel had scattered and become embedded in the surrounding solids. The shell can be easily seen from the enemy trenches as it comes hurtling through the air, as can be imagined, has no effect on a body of troops which knows that in a few seconds it will hit in their midst.

LAST OF CHICAGO HOSPITAL UNITS LEAVE THE CITY

Great activity has been manifested among Red Cross base hospitals during the last week. The enlisted men of the last of the units, the 13th left last Friday for the Atlantic seaboard, under the command of Maj. Dean D. Lewis, directing surgeon.

Unit No. 11 got away yesterday to Camp Dodge, Ia. This unit is under the command of Maj. Philip Schuyler Doane and Maj. N. N. Percy. After a period of training at the above camp, the hospital will depart for the front. Base Hospital No. 14 today will go to Camp Curtis with its personnel under the direction of Lieut. Lawrence H. Mayers. This removes the last of the four Red Cross base hospitals from the city of their inception. These hospitals have been equipped here at an expenditure of \$75,000 each. Each carries a personnel of 200 enlisted men, 35 doctors, 100 nurses, and 6 civilians.

CHICAGO FIGHTING MEN OFF FOR TRAINING CAMPS

Twelve Hundred Leave Today for Coast Fort; Five Hundred Went to Rockford Yesterday.

CHICAGO yesterday sent 538 of its selected fighting men to Camp Grant at Rockford and today will go good-bye to 1,220 who enter the coast guard service.

Those who start for the seaboard go in light marching order. Regulations restrict them to one small bundle of clothes and one extra pair of shoes. Most of them will depart at 8 o'clock this morning. Other trains, all made up of tourist sleeping cars, will start during the day. Each man will be given six meals tickets good on dining cars.

Following are some of the men who leave today:

BOARD NO. 2.
Davidson, Carl J. 3534 Grand-blvd.
McArdle, John 3913 Cottage Grove-av.
Holt, Gaylord E. 5118 Franklin-av.
Husband, Charles 2056 Daughn-av.
Wise, Glenn H. 3136 Lake Park-av.

BOARD NO. 4.
Hill, Theodore 3329 Indiana-av.
Glenberg, Alexander A. 630 E. 334-st.
Hendricks, George H. 3545 Dearborn-st.
Hedden, John 1809 W. Monroe-st.
Stacy, Thomas F. 3749 S. La Salle-st.

BOARD NO. 6.
Andrews, Harry V. 3805 Lake Park-av.
Henderson, James 3322 Vermont-av.
Bell, William C. 4146 Cottage Grove-av.
Cahill, John W. 4305 Prairie-av.
Korwek, Albert 3223 S. Clark-st.
Katz, Abraham 4310 Ashtabula-av.
Lindacker, Charles E. J. 441 Belmont-av.
McDonald, Harry E. 807 E. 41st-st.
Nelson, John 3914 Calumet-av.
Neri, Albert E. 527 E. 42nd-st.
Reich, Samuel 2612 Belmont-av.
Scott, Walter V. 3410 Charlotte-av.
Waller, Paul L. 4336 Vincennes-av.

BOARD NO. 7.
Fulmer, Lawrence 131 E. Kinzie-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 10.
Carr, John 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 15.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 20.
Bell, Dudley 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 25.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 30.
Bell, Dudley 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 35.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 40.
Bell, Dudley 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 45.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 50.
Bell, Dudley 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 55.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 60.
Bell, Dudley 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 65.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 70.
Bell, Dudley 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 75.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 80.
Bell, Dudley 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 85.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 90.
Bell, Dudley 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 95.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 100.
Bell, Dudley 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 105.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 110.
Bell, Dudley 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 115.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 120.
Bell, Dudley 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 125.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 130.
Bell, Dudley 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 135.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 140.
Bell, Dudley 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 145.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 150.
Bell, Dudley 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 155.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 160.
Bell, Dudley 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 165.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

Van Duppel, Charles 3074 W. 12th-st.
Wisen, Louis V. 3422 W. 12th-st.
Wisen, Louis V. 3422 W. 12th-st.
Wisen, Louis V. 3422 W. 12th-st.
Wisen, Louis V. 3422 W. 12th-st.

BOARD NO. 170.
Cohan, Isadore 1150 S. Human-av.
Greenfield, Meyer 3422 W. 12th-st.
Hersch, Jacob 3422 W. 12th-st.
Jacobson, John August 3011 Arlington-st.
Johnson, Ralph 3144 Lexington-st.
Kell, Daniel E. 3154 W. Congress-st.
Mueller, Frederick W. 3013 Warren-av.
Murlough, John 3103 Lexington-st.
Sandlin, Thomas J. 3251 W. Folk-st.
Sawdell, Wiley Gilbert 3449 Flournoy-st.
Scott, Lino 2863 Harrison-st.
Svedberg, Paul 39 S. Kodie-av.
Taylor, John 3845 W. Madison-st.
Wolner, Sam 3437 Greenhaw-st.
Zoske, Frank 3418 Warren-av.

BOARD NO. 180.
Albrecht, Albert H. 3527 Jackson-blvd.
Bain, Michael J. 3507 Congress-st.
Bran, Harry 3529 Harrison-st.
Brown, Michael 3508 Harrison-st.
Filipp, Daniel 3528 Jackson-blvd.
Flanagan, Daniel F. 3509 Washington-blvd.
Hartman, John 317 S. Springfield-av.
McDonald, John 3540 Lexington-st.
McDonald, John 3540 Lexington-st.
McDonald, John 3540 Lexington-st.
McDonald, John 3540 Lexington-st.
McDonald, John 3540 Lexington-st.

BOARD NO. 190.
Andrews, Harry V. 3805 Lake Park-av.
Henderson, James 3322 Vermont-av.
Bell, William C. 4146 Cottage Grove-av.
Cahill, John W. 4305 Prairie-av.
Korwek, Albert 3223 S. Clark-st.
Katz, Abraham 4310 Ashtabula-av.
Lindacker, Charles E. J. 441 Belmont-av.
McDonald, Harry E. 807 E. 41st-st.
Nelson, John 3914 Calumet-av.
Neri, Albert E. 527 E. 42nd-st.
Reich, Samuel 2612 Belmont-av.
Scott, Walter V. 3410 Charlotte-av.
Waller, Paul L. 4336 Vincennes-av.

BOARD NO. 200.
Fulmer, Lawrence 131 E. Kinzie-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 210.
Carr, John 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 220.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 230.
Bell, Dudley 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 240.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 250.
Bell, Dudley 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 260.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 270.
Bell, Dudley 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 280.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 290.
Bell, Dudley 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 300.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 310.
Bell, Dudley 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 320.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 330.
Bell, Dudley 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 340.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 350.
Bell, Dudley 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 360.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 370.
Bell, Dudley 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 380.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 390.
Bell, Dudley 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 400.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 410.
Bell, Dudley 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 420.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 430.
Bell, Dudley 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 440.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 450.
Bell, Dudley 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 460.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 470.
Bell, Dudley 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 480.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 490.
Bell, Dudley 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 500.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 510.
Bell, Dudley 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 520.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 530.
Bell, Dudley 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

BOARD NO. 540.
Blumenthal, Martin 416 E. 50th-pl.
Kline, Louis 7043 50th-pl.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.
Hoffman, William 539 E. 44th-st.

BOARD NO. 550.
Bell, Dudley 418 W. 48th-st.
Bryant, John 2907 Union-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.
Borchers, Joseph 3114 Auburn-av.

Portney, Paul 329 South Paulina-av.
Rosenfeld, Max 329 South Paulina-av.
Rosenfeld, Max 329 South Paulina-av.
Rosenfeld, Max 329 South Paulina-av.
Rosenfeld, Max 329 South Paulina-av.

FASHION'S
BLUE BOOK

BY CORINNE LOWE.

NEW YORK.—(Special Correspondence.)—Hunt the buttons is one of the easiest pastimes of the fashion world. Skirts, coats, and sleeves of this spring have regular parades of buttons marshaled upon them and often they are accompanied by false button holes. Both covered and metal buttons are among the most frequently found, and one French house turns a cute trick by placing a round black button in the center of the metal one. A few others are decorated with the brand which trims the frock.

This use of buttons is illustrated in the imported frock of tan gabardine which we are showing above. A charming model it is, too, with its alternating rows of horizontal and diagonal buttonholes. Belt of the material ties in the back.

One of the features which impress us in the survey of new modes is the way collars of all kinds hug the nape of the neck. Evening gowns share this disposition, and it looks as if the old-time decolets were going to be discarded for the present time. Collars are, perhaps, not quite as interesting nowadays as sleeves. There are, however, some attractive varieties. Among these is Frenchie's new collar, somewhat like that worn by the Japanese, stands away from the neck.

WOMEN IN WARTIME

Could anything be jollier than the little cafeteria-tearoom opened yesterday, to which the war workers can come from their labors and drop down to eat with the daintiest of luncheons in the most exquisite of surroundings? It is in a large open room of the School of Domestic Arts and Science, Tower building, fifth floor. In the windows, which are hung with rose colored curtains, are window boxes filled with lavender and white and pink hyacinths and pussy willows, and on each little oblong table painted gray are two stylish little potted hyacinths. The seats are severe little square stools painted pink. The wall paper is in rose and gray harmony, and at one end of the room sit two pretty women serving cups of steaming beverage from a silver service. It all looks like a Kate Greenaway picture. And it costs only 25 cents a visit.

Mrs. John D. Kales is the chairman of the committee in charge of the cafeteria, and has on her committee Mrs. Joseph Gonsalus, Mrs. Henry Alcott, Miss Alice Wright, Mrs. C. B. Lihme, and Mr. Albert Gross. Mrs. John Coleman Jr. and Mrs. Bradford Whiting served yesterday, and Miss Katherine Tilt and Miss Virginia Graves will officiate at the urns today. Luncheon is to be served every work day.

There was a mass meeting of teachers and pupils at the Hyde Park high school yesterday, when Mrs. Ethel Phillips of the Liberty loan campaign referred to the mass of hidden German propaganda which has been embodied in the text books of the country.

"To undo the part this has unconsciously taken in the past in spreading the German kultur," she said, "workers from the schools should now give themselves with zeal to the work of teaching pure Americanism."

Prof. Frederick Bramhall said that Germany had lost a lot of international anarchy in 1914, and the only way it could be prevented from engulfing the world was for this country to check and overthrow it by force to the end that on its ruins there should be constructed an international league of freedom and democracy.

Printed recipes showing thirty different ways to use potato flour are now in the hands of the woman's conservation committee, C. N. D., to be obtained free at 120 West Adams street.

A patriotic food show and demonstration will be held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday at 517 Logan boulevard under the direction of the Thirty-third ward unit of the woman's conservation committee, C. N. D.

Miss Polly Chase, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Chase, will be office assistant of Miss Lucy Dunlap Smith, who is secretary to H. C. Miller, chairman of the four minute men speaking for the Liberty loan.

Urge Standard Women's Garb.
Washington, D. C., April 2.—(Special.)—Any doubt that the American woman is in the war to win disappeared today with the announcement that the standardization of women's clothes, as a war measure, is to be urged at the biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, to be held in Hot Springs, Ark., April 2 to May 8.

The standardized dress, it is suggested, would have to be artistic, therefore built on straight lines, capable of reproduction in any kind of fabric.

Tribune Cook Book

THIS IS WHEATLESS DAY!

BY JANE EDDINGTON.
Breakfast Brown Breads.

Breakfast has to be for many people a privileged meal. They need the food that is not only good, but also certain psychological limitations. If they do not get some food to eat for breakfast or bring them up to the need of it by 11 o'clock. Worse than this, there is a destructive and unnecessary wear on human tissues. On the long road to two o'clock, since it is not generally until 40 that the balance between make and waste of body begins to show up, such wear and waste should be avoided.

Some day, when people become highly disciplined or cultivated in the matter of self-preservation, now a matter of blind but often terrific instinct, you can then tell them what to eat for breakfast or bring them up to eat it. Today you have habits to combat.

For those who understand what eating means generally, mentally, physiologically, psychologically, physiologically, biochemically, to see people at breakfast is to see just how undisciplined or, rarely, how disciplined the are as eaters. In fact, it is a good deal in the breakfast decision, but almost all forms of instinct have their wild phases, hence wild animals and untamed humans.

A number of complaints have come to me to the effect that "the family" does not like brown breads for breakfast, meaning war breads. But the majority of people like toast and these breads, and even Boston brown bread, make palatable toast.

Does there lurk a breakfast bread suggestion in the fact that almost everybody likes toast? It simply means that they like crisp and partly caramelized starch, or starch with the water dried out with browning. That is what the European breakfast roll has been mostly, browned and dried to crispness starch, hence the popularity of coffee and rolls even without butter, for the first eating of the day.

For many years sojourners in Europe returned with this breakfast habit, but soon lost it because the soft rolls we made were unsatisfactory in this combination. The French roll, baked quickly in a hot oven, is satisfactory. Waiting the surface before it is put in the oven helps to crisp it. It is light and porous, so the heat quickly penetrates to the center, and cooks that part while crisp and caramelizing the surface in about fifteen minutes. It is not in the oven long enough to burn. The hotter the fire the quicker the time, but the dough must be of the right sort for this type of cooking.

The truest French way of eating these rolls is to dip them, without butter, in café au lait, adding flavor but not making them too spongy. I have wandered up and down Paris boulevards in the early morning just to eat what I could get in different places in the way of coffee and rolls (petit déjeuner). These French people place the coffee was always served with an egg beater and the highly porous and crisp rolls were of a coarse dark flour, palatable because so crusty.

In a book on French life twenty

CLARA WILLIAMS

Anybody Notice That Mr. Hart's leading Women Are Usually Brunettes?



LOOP FEATURE FILMS

ALCAZAR, 80 West Madison—"Woman and the Law," with Miriam Cooper.
BANDBOX, Madison near La Salle—"Martha's Vindication," with Norma Talmadge.
BIJOU DREAM, 114 South State—"The Doctor and the Woman," drama.
BOXTON—Clark near Washington—"Mirrored Jones," with Wallace Reid.
CASINO, 55 West Madison—"Hungry Eyes," with Monroe Salisbury.
CASTLE, State near Harrison—"The Bargain," with William S. Hart.
CHICAGO, State near Harrison—"His Sister's Rival," drama, vaudeville.
GEM, 450 South State—"Wrath and Love," with Virginia Paxon, vaudeville.
LYRIC, State near Jackson—"Gates of Gladness," with Madge Evans.
ORHEUM, State near Monroe—"Lost We Forget," with Milla Jovovic.
PASTIME, 60 West Madison—"The Mad Lover," with Robert Warwick.
ROSE, 60 West Madison—"The Legion of Death," with Edith Storey.
STAR, 68 West Madison—"The Patriot," with William S. Hart.
WORLD, 61 West Randolph—"The Door Between," with Ruth Clifford.
SINGFIELD, Michigan near Seventh—"The Kismet," with Robert Quinn.

years ago I find this passage: "One of the delights of living in France is that you may do as you like about breakfast. Ladies generally have a basin of café au lait with a piece of bread, which they first break into it, and then fish out bit by bit with a spoon." Boston brown bread does not need soda, and soda flavor is unpalatable at breakfast time. For a small loaf use one cup of sour milk, one-half teaspoon of salt, one-fourth cup of molasses—these beaten well with an egg beater, and then three-fourths cup each of rye meal and corn meal, stirred in a little at a time. Steam five hours in a tightly covered and greased mold.

Scenery, Speed
and a Lovely
Dress Suit"THE BARGAIN"
Produced by Thomas Ince.
Directed by Thomas Ince.
Presented at the Castle.
With Wm. S. Hart and Clara Williams.

By Mae Tinee.

He's "Two Gun Stokes" this time, the terror of the mountain country. When the news is flashed across the wires that he's in the vicinity, the natives skulk, armed, and the stage, instead of having only the usual express messenger to protect it, has outriders and a couple of other strong arm men besides. "Two Guns" is a character in the holding up of stages single handed.

In this picture, as in most of his others, Mr. Hart is bad man at the heart, good man at the finish. He robs the stage, is wounded, gets away with the loot, is succored by a good girl, whom he marries. So far, it's true to form. The entrance of Sheriff Walsh is a slight deviation.

He captures the former bandit in a hotel, takes from him the express money which "Two Gun" was just about to return to the express company, and, having properly handcuffed his victim, goes downstairs, where he gets in a little game of roulette.

Here he proves himself a weak brother. When his own funds have disappeared in response to the undertable operations of the shirt sleeved rattle man who presides over the table, he promptly puts up the company's money, which he also allows to disappear.

He staggers upstairs to where "Two Gun" is hiding, and, in a chaste schoolboy, sits secure in the bonds of the law. He confides his trouble, whereas the chastised one becomes merry.

"It takes a thief to catch a thief," he says, and then comes the bargain. For his freedom "Two Gun" will get back the money and deliver same to the sheriff. He performs his part with customary thoroughness. The sheriff and he both, you later discover, reach almost to maturity. Unless we are prepared to spray as needed, from first to last, we would better save the seed for table use.

Beautiful scenery and photography. And in the introduction Mr. Hart wears a dress suit! O g-r-r-r!

ASK ME! ASK ME!

FRANCES R.: I thank you, Frances R. I understand that the lady is still in Chicago. Address her at the Blackstone hotel.

THE SUCCESSFUL HOME GARDEN

BY J. F. H. HEIDE.

No. 32.
WILL YOU PLANT POTATOES?

The potato is uppermost in the minds of many gardeners, and demands attention, though planting time is still a month away. Of immediate importance are: (1) to determine whether or not soil and other conditions warrant planting them at all; (2) the purchase of seed potatoes; (3) the care and treatment of seed before and at planting; and (4) soil preparation.

Potatoes require well drained, rich sandy loam for best results; this is a loose, friable, moist (not wet) soil, rich in decomposed organic matter. Such soil, under proper methods, has produced over 1,200 bushels per acre in France and produces over 500 bushels with monotonous regularity with proper methods in Colorado.

A soil which is packed heavily by rain is not ideal; and yet even clayey soil can, under specially adapted treatment, yield 200 to 300 bushels per acre, as is annually demonstrated on a local market garden.

Whatever the soil, proper drainage and adequate humus (top soil or decomposed organic matter) are vitally necessary. This the "skinned" west side clay is even more useless for potatoes than for other crops. Except under the most favorable conditions, "wild" soils, or such as have not been under cultivation for over two years, are unfit for potatoes till they have been made tractable by fall plowing, exposure to the action of the elements, and frequent cultivation.

Even in the most suitable soil, potatoes cannot thrive under the atmospheric conditions of the first and second zones. (See zone map in THE TRIBUNE of March 4.) They must have a sunny exposure for a profitable crop. Even an abnormally cloudy growing season affects the yield.

Potatoes are subject to fungous and bacterial diseases, as well as to several insect pests. Protective measures begin at planting time and continue almost to maturity. Unless we are prepared to spray as needed, from first to last, we would better save the seed for table use.

Frequent cultivation to keep the soil open and to kill weeds is of prime importance. It is, in fact, the secret of successful gardening in fertile soil. It is necessary, therefore, that we keep the potato patch within the area of time limitations imposed. This applies with almost equal force to all gardening, and it would be far better to tender the land to some one who can and will care for it properly than to begin a work foredoomed to failure by neglect.

The potato product of home gardens

FEW DROPS ON A
CORN OR CALLUS

Instantly stops pain and they lift right off with fingers.

This tiny bottle holds the wonder of modern medicine. It contains an almost magical drug called Frezzone, which is a compound made from ether.

Apply a few drops of this Frezzone upon a corn, aching corn or a hard corn. Instantly the corn softens and disappears. Instantly you will find the corn or callus so aching and loose that you just pick it off with the fingers. It doesn't hurt one particle. You feel no pain or soreness when applying Frezzone or afterwards. It doesn't even irritate the skin.

Just ask in any drug store for a small bottle of Frezzone. This will cost but a few cents but will positively rid your feet of all corns, aching corn, soft corn, corn between the toes, the tough calluses on bottom of the foot, and never let a corn ache again.—Advertisement.

AMUSEMENTS

AUDITORIUM

ALL THIS WEEK
MATINEE TODAY

WILLIAM MORRIS Presents

HARRY LAUDER

(Farewell American Tour)

AND AN UNUSUAL COMPANY

Prices: 50c to \$2.00. Box Seats \$1.00

POWERS' LAST WEEK

DAVID BELASCO

DAVID WARFIELD

in THE MUSIC MASTER

NEXT WEEK—SEATS TOMORROW

GENERAL / WM. COURTNEY POST / THOMAS A. WIS

LOVE LAUGHTER AND DEMOCRACY

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK STAGES

COHAN'S GRAND—Matinee Today

Selwyn & Co. Present

JANE COWL in "Life"

"Most artistic part in Miss Cowl's acting throughout amazingly good."

F. WIGHT NEUMANN announces

Cohan's Grand This Sunday at 3:30

Grand This Sunday at 3:30

Gabrilowitsch

PLAYHOUSE

MARGARET ANGLIN Billed

"This actually brilliant play really makes us see stars. It rings with wit and humor."

POPULAR MATINEE TODAY

PALACE

EDDIE FOY

CARTOON & HARRIS

CUMMINGS & MITCHELL

TYLIS BIRD & LILLIAN BORDMAN

BERT SWOR

KANAWA BOYS

CHARLES WITHERS in "For Pity Sake"

NIGHTS 10-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31

STUDEBAKER

POP. MAT. TODAY

Best Seats, \$1

Good Seats, 75c and 50c

"MAYTIME"

JOHN T. MURRAY, CAROLYN THOMAS

MAJESTIC

JOSEPH E. HOWARD

"A Musical World"

MACE & KALE

HARRY GREEN and Playmates

QUEENIE JOHNSON & LILLIAN BORDMAN

NONETTE

The members of the Soiree

couples will meet this evening

at 10 o'clock in the studio of Miss

Hickox, Fine Arts building.

The members of the Soiree

will meet at the residence of Mrs.

H. Johnson, 948 Castlewood

street.

Artists' Society Elect

At the annual meeting yesterday

the Chicago Society of Artists

Higgins was elected president

for the coming year.

Mrs. Pauline Palmer was

vice president. Mr. Carl R.

secretary, and Mr. Rudolph

treasurer.

Charles Francis Brown, retired

ident, was presented with the

Society of Artists medal of

award to him for his representation

in the exhibit by Chicago artists

closed. Mrs. Pauline Palmer

presentation speech.

Mr. Higgins was awarded the

medal with \$500 during the

for his last picture, "The

He is secretary of the council

the encouragement of local

a member of the Chicago art

society.

Theater News.

John Barrymore and Miss

Cullen will reach the Prince

day, April 12, in "Peter Pan."

"Over the Top" will depart

rick April 13 and will be fol-

lowed by "The Gay Lord Quex."

Spanish dancers

of "The Gay Lord Quex" will

begin at the Blackstone on

night.

Arts Club Prize

The \$100 prize offered in

sculpture and still life exhibi-

tion has been awarded to

Grant. Mr. Grant's canvas

"Sculpture."

Begin Canteen

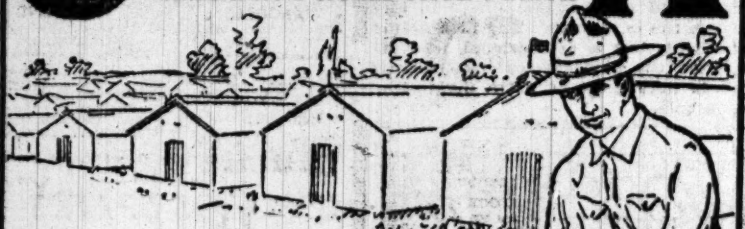
Ground will be broken this

on the lake front for the

Crown canteen for soldiers at

the lake front.

Advertise in The Tribune.

SHINOLA
AMERICA'S HOME SHOE POLISH

Keeping his shoes well shined is one of the regular duties of each soldier.

SHINOLA is the polish that gives quick results and is easy to use; sheds moisture and lasts.

Fifty shines in each box.

It Pays To Save Shoes Now

SHINOLA is wax and oils, that feed the leather, keep it soft and pliable and makes shoes wear longer.

While SHINOLA requires no special brush or cloth the

SHINOLA HOME SET



Genuine Bristle Dauber

Lamb's Wool Polisher

makes the care of shoes easy and convenient in camp or at home.

A gift anyone will appreciate.

SHINOLA is made in Tan, Red, Brown, Black and White.

Fifty Shines for a Dime

So good it's like a new dessert!

A fluffy, luscious milk sherbet

EVERY dessert you make with milk can be more delicious, can have an added delicacy of flavor—if you will make it with Libby's Milk.

Try it in this new milk sherbet. See how good and economical dessert can be! This fine, pure milk, with more than half of the moisture removed, nothing added—gives a delightful richness to the simplest recipe.

Carefully selected and tested, handled in the most immaculate way—Libby's Milk gives your coffee and all your cooking finer flavor than they have ever had before! Where your recipe calls for milk, use Libby's Milk and water, half and half; where it says cream, use Libby's Milk undiluted.

Order from your grocer today this milk from famous pasture lands.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago



AMUSEMENTS

JONES, LINTICK & SCHAEFER'S MATINEE

COLONIAL TODAY

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK

in "HITCHY-KOO"

with LILLIAN RUSSELL

LEON ERROL

IRENE BORDON

WOODS THEATRE

SAM BERNARD and

LOUIS MANN in

"FRIENDLY ENEMIES"

MAT. TODAY AT 2:15 SHARP

AMUSEMENTS

GARRICK—TONITE

POP. MAT. TODAY—\$1

"OVER THE TOP"

BIGGEST AND BEST OF ALL

MUSICAL REVUES—WITH

STAR CAST AND BEAUTY CHORUS

AMUSEMENTS

OLYMPIC | \$1 Mat. Today

The Musical Hit of Randolph St.

Some Little Girl

NEW COMEDY WITH MUSIC

LAST PERFORMANCE SUNDAY NIGHT

LA SALLE

POP. \$1.50 MAT.

TODAY

"Leave It to Jane"

YOUTH—FUN—MADNESS

AMUSEMENTS

COLUMBIA | Burlesque

NOW—Mollie Williams' Own Show

NEXT WEEK—GIRLIE'S SOME SHOW

Advertise in The Tribune.

UP A DEF

**Worst Exhibit Road
Has Known.**

For February, showed operating losses of \$31,587,644, an increase of \$412,875, but the increase in operating charges was so great that the net reflected a deficit of \$5,702,866, the worst exhibit the road has. This was an increase of \$6,115,700 over the corresponding period last year.

From Jan. 1 the operating charges at \$62,709,962 showed a decrease of \$1,915,925. The net operating deficit for the two months was \$12,371,276, a decrease of \$17,183,166.

These figures demonstrate

Bumps Bull Campaign.
President L. F. Swift of Swift gave the little bull campaign a share something of a setback, he said yesterday concerning the stock which started last day:

"I don't know why our stock opened such sudden activity. The company has a good volume of orders, there is no plan for increasing demand or for any other important

The packers are borrowing limit of their credit and some beyond. Locally the large banks given the packers the full line to which they are entitled as borrowers. In addition, some companies have borrowed on seasonal notes of the heads of concerns with high grade securities collateral. Others have borrowed of the acceptance route and still all still standing around the bank for more money.

seem probable that Swift & make an extra cash dividend with any securities that may be as collateral. If the man should decide to sell stock at order to raise cash it would be the policy that the banks glad to approve.

The local stock exchange was but Swift & Co. shares were dealt in on the Boston exchange price opened there around 136, pared with a close at 136 1/4 in on Monday. Boston buyers at quotation up to 138 1/4. This is caused by recession and the

Seek Light on Tax Ruling
According to report from New York attorneys for the New York exchange will seek elucidation of a ruling affecting taxes on transactions involving stocks, relating especially to the sale of the attorney general taxing sales.

It is said that the same question involved in the federal statute of 1913, years ago in New York state, was the principle of the law then held was to the effect that the sale of stock was a mere part of the transaction known as short selling, and not a separate transaction.

United States thought not to have taken account of any ruling by a state's court on this point.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announce all of the British treasury bills offered yesterday for subscription had been sold. The bills were by banks and bankers in a large number of interior cities, as well as New York institutions.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, April 2.—COTTON market was nervous and irregular, reflecting an easier technical position and the big advance of Monday and Tuesday. After

July rallied to \$2.99c. or into ground for the season. The market barely steady, near the point. The market opened at a 4 points to an advance of 8 points unsettled during the early trading. There was enough trade buying to cause a rise to 12 points, but there was local selling, as well as the decline extended to 33.35c. and 31.50c for October before the market rose to 31.625 points. At this level offerings were well taken and there was a sharp rally during afternoon on bullish news and early sellers who were evidently of the view that pressure had become too the declines. May advanced to 31.60c, making net 31.625 points on the old crop, and 31.60c on the new crop. Postul

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	31.07	31.11	30.98	31.00
May	33.45	33.71	33.35	33.40
September	33.25	33.52	33.02	33.20
October	31.50	31.82	31.25	31.30
December	31.26	31.35	31.06	31.10

Spot quiet; middling, 35.00c.
NEW ORLEANS, La., April 2
 Narrower fluctuations within a
 occurred in cotton here today, with
 \$ to 8 cents up net. Futures:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	30.93	30.06	30.03	30.00

October 30	30.45	30.17
December 30	30.20	29.98

Spot steady, 37 points up: mld

OILS.

CHICAGO, April 2.—OILS.—When carbon and sulfur are out of Chicago, are as follows: In refined gasoline, 35c; raw linseed, 51.60; turpentine, 49c. V. Standard white, 16c; perfect Elaine, 27c; summer black oil, 16c; black oil, 16c. Tank wagon—V. 16c, 35c; Red Crown gasoline, 11c. 30c.

NEW YORK, April 2.—COTTON.—Prime grade, 17.50c; prime sub spot and April, 19.75c; May, 1.20c.

OIL CITY, Pa. April 2.—Cre

DRY GOODS.
NEW YORK, April 2.—Cotton
today were firm with higher
prices were higher and coarse
heavy source. Men's wear was
trading small in volume. Goods
are pending. Raw silk was quiet.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION OF THE TRIBUNE

by term. Loop. Address G 533.

PENSIONS.

ARMY, NAVY, OR MARINE CORPS
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WANTED—MALE HELP.
Miscellaneous.
**ORDER PICKERS,
 STOCKMEN.**
 Those with thorough
 coat and suit experience
 preferred.
 Salary \$18 and more
 depending on previous
 experience.

Permanent.
PHILIPSBORN,
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19 years or over,
TO LEARN
Telephone 'switchboard
installation work; go
opportunities for rapid ad-
vancement; steady work
any while learning; \$12
week to start; exceptional
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Write or apply in person
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Western Electric Co., Inc.
Training School for Installers
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replying. Address J M E
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TRUCKERS,
checkers for shipping de
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LZ, SCHWAB & CO., 4
arket-st.

both and poultry netting
 apply 9th floor.
 ROTHSCCHILD & COMPANY
 State, Jackson, Van Buren

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 White preferred.

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MEN.

We have vacancies for men as stock
Also to open packages of china. A
Superintendent's Office, 6th floor.
MARSHALL FIELD & CO., RETAIL

**MEN-ON SHIPPING
FLOOR.**
Calumet Baking Powder
4100 Fillmore-st.

LABORERS WANTED
for foundry.
LINK BELT CO.,

MAN AND WIFE
butler and cook at a summer home
from Saginaw, Mich.; during winter
in Saginaw home; application for
can be made by appointment, ex-
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W- TO OPERATE STREET CARS
little; no strike and no trouble e-
shortage; pleasant work; permanen-
cents; pay will average above \$100
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Co., Seattle, Wash.

—YOUNG: TO TRAVEL FOR LA-
poration doing efficiency work; one
to begin at a moderate salary and
in a place where merit will be recog-
nized; opportunity for earnest work
in age, education, experience, and
Address K A 350 Tribune.

—TWO, 18-24, HIGH SCHOOL
degree preferred. \$65-\$80 to start.

Collector and Solicitor
 Full or part time; salary and commission
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All Departments.

ESMAN, MACHINERY. \$1,800; Bo
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keepers, \$20-\$25; Ledger Clerks,
Cost Clerks, \$75-\$100; Genl. C
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s, \$10-\$18; City Salesman, \$18; Ju
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GOOD AND BETTER POSITIONS
Executive, Sales, Technical, Clerical
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Dressed head waiter, \$75: 2d cook, \$
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OF STEAM JACKET RATTLE
polys, little used; also several
BREK & BAKERS FLOUR
swing, 23 between centers,
7 yds. m. 1110. No equal popular as
this brand.
PYR DELIVERY. No. 3. No
match. See ad.
DRE & CO., 301 W.
S. LATHES, PUNCH PRESS
machines, ironing, 500
N. Main St., Chicago, Ill.
SALE—CHEAP: 1 80 INCH
mills—new saw. Incline Eastern
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IN IN GOOD CONDITION
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nice bth. \$350 mo. H. J. COLUM
1729 S. State-st.
FOR SALE - NEW TWO FLAT.
located on 2nd bth. located
side; has colonial porch; steam
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new 2 bth. modern kitchen. Fin
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FOR SALE - NEW TWO FLAT. OF DUBO
modern 2 flat, 6 and 6

a. h. c. live vest and bath; Washington
 garage in rear; 1550 N. 4th St., Apt. 4
 W 62nd St. Address \$ 560. Tribune.

FOR SALE—MODERN 6 FLAT
 New kitchen, new bathroom, new
 equity only \$3,000.
 DOOLEY, 6726 Stony Island-Eld.

Elegant 3 Apt. Bld.
 Washington Park Sub. str. str.
 garage in rear. \$ 550. N. 4th St.
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FOR SALE—3006 RHODES-AV.
 New building, new kitchen, new
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 Light, mod.; new school cars.
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[illegible]

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FOR SALE — 2 FL. STONE FRONT apt. bldg., steam hlt., Mt. Morris Ave. \$6,500. Call Mrs. J. E. LLOYD, 1048 Dalziel St. Address G 2 F.

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APARTMENTS - N. W. 56

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